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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁵ : C07K 13/00, C12N 15/18		A2	(11) International Publication Number: WO 94/24160
			(43) International Publication Date: 27 October 1994 (27.10.94)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US94/04361		(81) Designated States: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).	
(22) International Filing Date: 21 April 1994 (21.04.94)			
(30) Priority Data: 08/049,802 21 April 1993 (21.04.93) US			
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(54) Title: ERYTHROPOIETIN MUTEINS WITH ENHANCED ACTIVITY			
(57) Abstract			
<p>Novel modifications of erythropoietin (Epo) which improve the biological activity of the protein are provided. The modified Epo proteins (Epo muteins) may be used in the same manner as has been demonstrated for wild type Epo, except that relatively smaller doses are required due to the enhanced biological activity. Methods of using the Epo muteins for treatment of blood disorders are provided. A method of obtaining additional Epo muteins with enhanced biological activity is also provided.</p>			

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Erythropoietin Muteins With Enhanced Activity

This invention was made with Government Support under grant nos. R01-HL42949 and R01-GM39900 sponsored by the National Institute of Health. The Government has certain rights in the invention.

5 *Cross-Reference to Related Applications*

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/049,802 filed April 21, 1993 which is incorporated herein by reference.

Background

10 This invention relates to erythropoietin in general and more particularly to modified erythropoietin proteins (erythropoietin muteins) having improved biological activity.

Erythropoietin (hereafter referred to as Epo) is a glycoprotein hormone which, in its mature form in humans, is 166 amino acids long with a
15 molecular weight of 34 to 38 kD (Jacobs *et al.*, *Nature* 313: 806-809 (1985). Epo occurs in α , β , and asialo forms which differ slightly in their carbohydrate composition and biological activity (Dordal *et al.*, *Endocrinology* 116: 2293-2299 (1985)).

In terms of biological function, Epo has been recognized as the
20 hematopoietic cytokine that regulates the process of red blood cell production, known as erythropoiesis. Erythropoiesis is a controlled physiological process which normally produces red blood cells in numbers which do not impede blood flow, but which are sufficient for oxygen transport.

The binding of Epo to its cognate receptor (D'Andrea, A.D., *et al.*,
25 *Cell* 57:277-285 (1989)) on erythroid precursor cells in the bone marrow results in salvaging these cells from programmed cell death, known as

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apoptosis (Koury, M.J., *et al.*, *Science* 248:378-381 (1990)), allowing them to proliferate and differentiate into circulating erythrocytes (red blood cells). Epo thus facilitates the formation of erythrocytes from erythroid precursor cells.

5 The level of Epo in circulation normally controls the rate of red blood cell production in the body. Typically, Epo is present at a low plasma concentration sufficient to maintain a steady state concentration of red blood cells by stimulating formation of just enough red blood cells to replace those lost through normal processes, such as aging. However, when an increase in
10 the production of red blood cells is needed, the amount of Epo in circulation is increased. This red blood cell deficit may be caused, for example, by anemia, the general loss of blood through hemorrhage, over-exposure to radiation, prolonged unconsciousness, or exposure to high altitudes where oxygen intake is reduced.

15 In mammals, Epo is produced in the fetal liver and adult kidney, circulates in the bloodstream, and binds to receptors on committed progenitor cells in the bone marrow and other hematopoietic tissues, resulting in proliferation and terminal maturation of erythroid cells (Jelkmann, W., *Physiol. Rev.* 72:449 (1992)). The expression of Epo, both mRNA and
20 protein, is markedly increased by hypoxia, owing to a 3' enhancer and to highly conserved elements in the promoter region (Semenza, G.L. *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:5680-1684 (1988); Beck, I. *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 266:15563-15566 (1991); Pugh, C.W. *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:10553-10557; Blanchard, K.L. *et al.*, *Mol. Cell Biol.* 12:5373-5385
25 (1992)). This elegant servomechanism enables Epo to regulate the red cell mass of man and other animals.

 Genes encoding Epo from a number of species have been studied. Thus far, the Epo genes of man (Jacobs, K. *et al.*, *Nature* 313:806-10 (1985); Lin, F.-K. *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 82:7580-7584 (1985)), a
30 monkey (*Macaca fascicularis*) (Lin, F.-K. *et al.*, *Gene* 44:201-209 (1986)) and a rodent, the mouse (McDonald, J.D. *et al.*, *Mol. & Cell Biol.* 6:842-848

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(1986); Shoemaker, C.B. *et al.*, *Mol. & Cell Biol.* 6:849-858 (1986)) have been cloned, sequenced, and expressed. There is a high degree of sequence homology in the coding region of the mature secreted proteins from these species.

5 In particular, the gene encoding human Epo has been cloned and used to produce recombinant Epo in cell culture. Recombinantly produced human Epo has general utility as a substitute for Epo isolated from natural sources. In addition, recombinant Epo has facilitated the production of large amounts of Epo free from deleterious substances associated with naturally derived Epo,
10 which has allowed for greater availability and utility of this protein.

 Recombinantly produced Epo has proven especially useful for the treatment of patients suffering from impaired red blood cell production (Physicians Desk Reference (PDR), 1993 edition, pp 602-605). Recombinant Epo has proven effective in treating anemia associated with chronic renal
15 failure and HIV-Infected individuals suffering from lowered endogenous Epo levels related to therapy with Zidovudine (AZT) (See PDR, 1993 edition, at page 602).

 Modifications of the Epo protein which would improve its utility as a tool for diagnosis or treatment of blood disorders are certainly desirable. In
20 particular, modified forms of Epo exhibiting enhanced biological activity would be more effective and efficient than native Epo in the therapy setting when it is necessary to administer Epo to the patient, enabling administration less frequently and/or at a lower dose. Administration of reduced amounts of Epo would also presumably reduce the risk of adverse effects associated with
25 Epo treatment, such as hypertension, seizures, headaches, etc. (See PDR, 1993 edition, at pp. 603-604).

 Unfortunately, available information regarding the structure of the Epo enzyme and its function does not permit the accurate prediction of modifications which would result in such improvements. In fact, the highly
30 conserved nature of the amino acid sequence of Epo indicates that this protein is, for the most part, resistant to change and that most modifications would be

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expected to have deleterious effects on Epo and its activity (See U.S. Patent No. 4,835,260 by Shoemaker).

Some speculation does, however, exist regarding the possibility of creating variants of Epo with altered characteristics that would be preferable to the wild type protein for particular purposes. A number of modifications of Epo have been proposed, including deletions, additions, and substitution of existing amino acids. These modifications have been proposed as a means of achieving a variety of effects, including separation of various Epo functions on individual protein fragments, improving the efficacy of recombinant Epo production, improving *in vivo* stability, etc. Of particular relevance to the present invention are those modifications proposed to improve the biological activity (i.e. ability to stimulate red blood cell production) of Epo.

U.S. Patent No. 4,703,008 by Lin, F-K. (hereinafter referred to as "the '008 patent") speculates about a wide variety of modifications of Epo, including addition, deletion, and substitution analogs of Epo. The '008 patent does not indicate that any of the suggested modifications would increase biological activity *per se*, although it is stated that deletion of glycosylation sites might increase the activity of Epo produced in yeast (See the '008 patent at column 37, lines 25-28). Also, the '008 patent speculates that Epo analogs which have one or more tyrosine residues replaced with phenylalanine may exhibit an increased or decreased receptor binding affinity.

Australian Patent Application No. AU-A-59145/90 by Fibi, M *et al.* (herein referred to as "Fibi") also discusses a number of modified Epo proteins (Epo muteins). Fibi generally speculates about the alteration of amino acids 10-55, 70-85, and 130-166 of Epo. In particular, additions of positively charged basic amino acids in the carboxyl terminal region are purported to increase the biological activity of Epo.

U.S. Patent No. 4,835,260 by Shoemaker, C. B. discusses modified Epo proteins with amino acid substitutions of the methionine at position 54 and asparagine at position 38. Such Epo muteins are thought to have improved

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stability but are not proposed to exhibit any increase in biological activity relative to wild type Epo.

Beyond the few proposed modifications that have been speculated to enhance the biological activity of Epo, the art provides no further guidance regarding how Epo can be modified to increase its biological activity. This lack of guidance indicates that, based upon the present state of knowledge, other modifications of Epo which may increase biological activity cannot be predicted and may not even exist.

The present invention represents the inventors' achievement in overcoming the lack of guidance and unpredictability regarding modifications of the Epo protein which increase its biological activity.

Summary Of The Invention

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide Epo muteins with enhanced biological activity.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide recombinant DNA encoding Epo muteins and methods of producing biologically active Epo muteins in a host cell culture using such recombinant DNA.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide methods of treating blood disorders involving abnormally low red blood cell populations using Epo muteins at dosages lower than that required for unmodified Epo to achieve the same affect.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a method of obtaining additional Epo muteins with enhanced biological activity.

Brief Description Of The Drawings

Figure 1. Oligonucleotide Primer Sequences. Oligonucleotide primers corresponding to Epo DNA sequences are shown. The localization of the primer coincides with previously published nucleotide sequences for the human (Lin, F.-K. *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 82:7580-7584 (1985)) and murine (McDonald, J.D. *et al.*, *Mol. & Cell Biol.* 6:842-848 (1986)) Epo genes. EX2R and EX5 are not completely conserved between human and mouse (respectively 93% and 95% identity). An equal amount of each possible nucleotide was incorporated during the corresponding cycles of those primer syntheses. EX2R and NCO1 are reverse primers and their sequences represent the antisense DNA strand.

Figure 2. PCR Strategy used for the cloning of mammalian cDNAs containing the complete coding sequence of the mature Erythropoietin Protein. Genomic amplification and sequencing of exonic fragments, localized upstream and downstream from the nucleotide portion coding for the mature protein, allowed the design of species specific primers (SP). Utilization of those SP primers and/or of, sequences that are 100% conserved between man and mouse 5' ATG and 3' NCO1 primers (Figure 1) on cDNA templates prepared from kidney of uninduced or hypoxia-induced animals, allows the amplification of a large variety of mammalian Epo clones. Sense (→) and antisense (←) primers are represented by the arrows. Dashed boxes correspond to the coding part (propeptide and mature protein) of the five Epo exons. Gray boxes represent the 5' and 3' untranslated regions.

Figure 3. Comparison of IV1/EX2R sequences from various mammals. The numbering corresponds to the published human genomic sequence (Lin, F.-K. *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 82:7580-7584 (1985)). The reported human sequence was obtained from the amplification of purified genomic DNA from Hep3B cells and agreed with the sequence previously reported. The mouse sequence is from McDonald, J.D. *et al.*, *Mol. & Cell Biol.* 6:842-848 (1986). The horse sequence was obtained from

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kidney-extracted genomic DNA. All the other sequences were established from PCR amplification of genomic DNAs purified from several mammalian renal-derived cell lines. The consensus sequence indicates the positions where a unique nucleotide was found in all the reported species. The boundary between intron 1 and exon 2 is represented by the ascending arrows. The locations of the two PCR primers, IV1 and EX2R are shown by the dashed arrows.

Figure 4. Alignment of the nucleotide sequences of mammalian Epo cDNAs. The mouse sequence corresponds to the one previously reported (McDonald, J.D. *et al.*, *Mol. & Cell Biol.* 6:842-848 (1986)). PCR-produced human sequence was obtained from hypoxia-induced Hep3B cell line and is in total agreement with the previously published sequence (Jacobs, K. *et al.*, *Nature* 313:806-810 (1985); Lin, F.-K. *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 82:7580-7584 (1985)). Monkey (*Macaca mulatta*), rat, sheep, pig and cat were amplified from kidney-purified cDNAs. Amplifications of the human, monkey, rat and sheep were realized using the ATG (residues 1 to 20) and NCO1 (residues 723-742) primers. The line under residues 41 to 56 represents the specific SP1 primer used for the cloning of the pig and cat sequences. For these two mammals, 5' sequences for SP1 are derived from the data presented in Figure 3. Arrows indicate the start and the end of the coding sequence (propeptide and mature protein).

Figure 5. Predicted Amino Acid Sequences of Epo Propeptide. The amino acid sequences are derived from data obtained from both genomic IV1/EX2R and cDNA amplifications. The numbering corresponds to the human sequence. Ala 1 is the first amino acid of the human mature protein. The ascending arrows show the site of the cleavage by the signal peptidase, as determined for the human and cynomolgus monkey proteins.

Figure 6. Alignment of the Primary Structures of mature mammalian Epo Proteins. The human, *Macaca fascicularis* and mouse amino acid sequences were previously reported (Lin, F.-K. *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 82:7580-7584 (1985); Lin, F.-K. *et al.*, *Gene* 44:201-209

(1986); McDonald, J.D. *et al.*, *Mol. & Cell Biol.* 6:842-848 (1986)). The residue numbers correspond to the 166 aa of the mature human protein. Plain boxes indicate the positions of the predicted four α -helices in the human sequence (See Example II). Dashed boxes show the N- and O-glycosylation sites. Limits between exons are indicated by the vertical lines.

Figure 6A. Schematic representation of the mammal erythropoietin. The invariant amino acids among the eight sequences shown in Figure 6 are represented by the black boxes. The localization of each of the four α -helices is underlined. The three glycosylation sites are shown as diamonds. The main disulfide bridge is indicated by the heavy line connecting noncontiguous sequences. The small arrows under the sequence indicate the short SH-bridge, missing in the rodents.

Figures 7-7B. Phylogenetic lineages derived from analyses of mammalian Epo cDNA sequences encoding the full length mature proteins from seven species.

Figure 7. Strength of groups in the maximum parsimony tree found on examining all 945 unrooted trees formed by seven terminal taxa. This tree of lowest length required 374 base substitutions. Each link between ancestral nodes has a circled number; this strength of grouping number is the minimum number of substitutions that must be added to the length of the maximum parsimony tree to find a tree that breaks down the barrier (moves one or more sequences) between the two groups separated by the interior link.

Figure 7A. The phylogenetic tree derived from the maximum parsimony reconstruction. On the basis of other molecular evidence involving comparative amino acid sequence data from monotremes, marsupials, and many eutherian species (Czelusniak, J. *et al.*, *Meth. Enzymol.* 183:601-615 (1990); Czelusniak, J. *et al.*, In "Current Mammology", Volume 2, 3rd ed., H. H. Ganoways, pp. 545-572, Plenum Publ. Corp. (1990)) the root of this Epo phylogenetic tree is placed on the interior link separating the artiodactyl group from the primate, rodent, cat group. The numbers on the internodal links represent the numbers of base pairs by which

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the nodal ancestral and descendant sequences differ. MYA = millions of years ago, as inferred from paleontological views of eutherian phylogeny.

Figure 7B. Parsimony reconstruction on that portion of the cDNA sequences that are codons for amino acids. The numbers shown as a fraction on each link are, in the numerator, the number of amino acid changing base replacements and, in the denominator, the number of silent base replacements. The computer algorithm that carried out this calculation is described in Czelusniak, J. *et al.*, *Nature* 298:297-300 (1982) (see the legend for Figure 2).

Figures 8-8A. Phylogenetic lineages derived from analyses of the mammalian Epo intron 1-exon 2 sequences.

Figure 8. Strength of groups in the maximum parsimony tree found on examining all 135,135 trees formed by nine terminal taxa. As the two feloid sequences (those of cat and lion) are nearly identical, they were treated as a single taxon in this strength of grouping analysis. The maximum parsimony tree for the segment (about 285 bp) of intron 1 and exon 2 from ten species required 361 base substitutions. The circled numbers are the strength of grouping numbers (as defined in the Figure 7 legend).

Figure 8A. The near most parsimonious tree that groups dog with feloids. This tree required 365 base substitutions. The numbers on links represent numbers of base pairs by which the nodal ancestral and descendant sequences differ.

Figures 9-9B. Model of the Three-Dimensional Structure of Erythropoietin.

Figure 9. Ribbon diagram of Epo tertiary structure. The four α helices are labeled A to D; loops between helices are appropriately named. Disulfide bridges are shown and N- and O-glycosylation sites are indicated respectively by dark and dotted segments.

Figure 9A. Schematic representation of Epo's primary structure depicting predicted up-up-down-down orientation of the four antiparallel α

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helices (boxes with arrowhead). This folding pattern is strongly suggested by the large size of the two interconnecting loops AB and CD. The limits of each helix were drawn according to Table II of Example I. A predicted short region of β -sheet is delineated by the dashed rectangle. The N-glycosylation sites are represented by the dotted diamonds, the O-glycosylation site by the dashed oval. The locations of the two disulfide bridges are shown as solid lines.

Figure 9B. Cross-section of the Epo molecule at the level of the four α helices. The helical wheel projections are viewed from the NH_2 -end of each helix. The hydrophobic residues, localized inside the globular structure, are indicated by filled circles. The charged and neutral residues (open and gray circles respectively) are exposed at the surface of the molecule.

Figure 10. Immunoprecipitations of wild type Epo and the $\Delta 140$ -144 mutein. Cos7 cells were transfected with pSG5, pSG5-Epo/wt or pSG5-Epo/ $\Delta 140$ -144. After three days, the cells were metabolically labeled with [^{35}S]-methionine and [^{35}S]-cysteine. Immunoprecipitations of cellular extracts and supernatants were performed with our polyclonal antibody, raised in rabbit against the native human Epo. The immunoprecipitates were analyzed by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. Lanes 2 to 4 correspond to cellular extracts, and lanes 5 to 7 correspond to culture supernatants, from Cos7 transformed with the following: plasmid without insert (lanes 2 and 5), wild type Epo (lanes 3 and 6), and $\Delta 140$ -144 (lanes 4 and 7). Lane 1 represents the protein molecular weight standard. The two arrows show the normal secretion of the wild type Epo (35-37 kD) and the cytoplasmic retention of the mutein $\Delta 140$ -144 (~ 28 kD).

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Figures 11-11B. Interconnecting Loop AB.

Figure 11. Schematic representation of the loop AB showing the localization of muteins with various deletions and amino acid replacements. The dashed arrows point to the positions of the serine substitutions (in $\Delta 48-52$). The two N-glycosylation sites are represented by the gray diamonds. The small Cys29=Cys33 disulfide bridge is indicated.

Figure 11A. Amount and biological activities of secreted muteins. The upper bar graphs show the relative secretion of wild type and loop AB muteins as determined by radioimmunoassay. The lowest bar graphs display the calculated specific activity (ratio bioassay/RIA) for each mutein, in comparison with the value obtained for the wild type Epo (ratio = 100%).

Figure 11B. HCD57 cell proliferation as a function of increasing concentration of wild type and serine-substituted Epo muteins. HCD57 cells (10^4 per ml) were cultured for three days in a 96 well microtiter plate with media containing increasing concentrations of secreted proteins (mU=milli-units of Epo, a relative mass measurement). The line graphs show the cellular growth as measured by ^3H -thymidine uptake for cells cultured with wild type Epo (\circ), Epo mutein F48S (\diamond), Epo mutein Y49S (\times), Epo mutein A50S (\blacklozenge), Epo mutein W51S (\square), and Epo mutein K52S (\triangle). The number of viable cells was also measured with the MTT colorimetric assay and gave similar curves. Proliferation experiments using the human UT-7/Epo cell line (Komatsu, N., *et al.*, *Cancer Res.* 51:341-348 (1991)) and the Krystal assay (Krystal, G., *Exp. Hematol.* 11:649-60 (1983)) produced identical results.

Figures 12-12A. Interconnecting Loop CD.

Figure 12. Schematic representation of the loop CD showing the location of three deletion muteins: $\Delta 105-109$, $\Delta 111-119$, $\Delta 122-126$, and the insertion of seven residues after Lys116 (myc epitope). The O-glycosylation site is indicated by the dashed oval.

Figure 12A. Secretion and biological activities of the muteins located in loop CD. The two bar graphs were created as described in

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Figure 11A. The two mutants $\Delta 111-119$ and 116/myc were normally secreted and had full biological activities.

Figures 13-13A. In Vitro Translation of the Epo Wild Type.

Figure 13. Analysis of the ^{35}S -labeled translation products by SDS-PAGE. One-step transcription/translation reactions were performed in the SP6-TnT rabbit reticulocyte lysate system. 1/30 of each reaction was resolved on a 15% polyacrylamide gel. Lane 1-low Mr standard from Amersham; lane 2-*in vitro* reaction without added plasmid; lanes 3 and 4 are translation products obtained after incubation of 1 μg of circular p64T-Epo, in the presence or absence of canine pancreatic microsomal membranes, respectively.

Figure 13A. Binding of the *in vitro* translated Epo wild type onto Epo Receptor-GTS-agarose beads. 6×10^3 cpm (counts per minute) of purified ^{35}S -labeled erythropoietin products, processed with microsomes (+) or not (-) were incubated in the presence of the extra-cytoplasmic domain of the Epo receptor (ERE_x), following the protocol described by Harris, K.W., *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 267:15205-15209 (1992). Identical binding demonstrated that the conservation of the propeptide did not impair the hormone/receptor interaction.

Figures 14-14A. COOH-end of Epo.

Figure 14. Schematic representation of the analyzed muteins, corresponding to the deletion of the four last amino acids $\Delta 163-166$ and the replacements of the residues 162 to 166 by a KDEL or poly (His) sequences.

Figure 14A. Relative secretion of these muteins. The bioactivities in the supernatants (Krystal, G., *Exp. Hematol.* 11:649-60 (1983)) and the cell extracts (Komatsu, N., *et al.*, *Cancer Res.* 51:341-348 (1991)) of transformed Cos7 cells were measured by *in vitro* proliferation assay using HCD57. More KDEL mutant remained in the cytosol of the Cos7, when compared with the wild type Epo and $\Delta 163-166$ or poly (His) muteins. However, all the analyzed muteins had the same specific activity as that of the wild type.

Figure 15. Bacterial Expression of Wild Type Epo.

Figure 15 Panel A. Diagram of the fusion protein. An NH₂-terminal 22 amino acid long peptide, containing a 10 histidine stretch, was fused to the mature erythropoietin sequence. Factor Xa cleavage allowed the recovery of the mature Epo with only two extra residues at its amino terminus.

Figure 15 Panel B. IPTG induction of the fusion protein. Transformed *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) cultures (OD₆₀₀=0.6) were grown in presence of 1 mM IPTG. Aliquots were collected at 0 (lane 2), 1 (lane 3), 2 (lane 4) and 3 hours (lane 5) and analyzed on a 15% SDS-polyacrylamide gel, stained with Coomassie Brilliant Blue. High level production of the fusion protein was rapidly obtained. Lane 6 corresponds to an aliquot from transformed bacteria grown for 3 hours in a medium without IPTG. Lane 1 is a low molecular weight standard.

Figure 15 Panel C. Purification of the fusion protein. After 3 hours of IPTG induction, the produced (His)₁₀-Epo was solubilized in 6 M guanidine-HCl and purified on a nickel affinity resin by increasing imidazole concentrations following the pET-His system protocol (Novagen). Samples of the column eluants were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and stained with Coomassie Brilliant Blue. Lane 1-elution by 20 mM imidazole; lane 2-elution by 100 mM imidazole, releasing the fusion protein; lane 3-chelation of the nickel by a 100 mM EDTA wash; lane 4-molecular weight standard.

Figure 15 Panel D. Detection of the *E. coli* recombinant Epo on a Western blot. Solubilized proteins were separated on a 15% SDS-polyacrylamide gel, transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane and probed with a 1/2000 dilution of our native wild type polyclonal antibody, as described under Materials and Methods. Lane 1-analysis after oxidative reduction; lane 2-after dialysis against the factor Xa buffer; and lane 3-after factor Xa cleavage.

Figure 16. Relationship Between Production of Muteins and Proposed Secondary Structure. This bar graph shows the amount of secreted proteins in the supernatants of transiently expressed Epo mutants, as

detected by radioimmunoassay. The muteins were aligned over a schematic representation of the native Epo molecule. Each deletion is shown as a stippled bar, the width of which is proportional to the number of residues deleted. The four α helices are represented by the black rectangles. The two disulfide bridges are indicated. These mutagenesis results are in good agreement with our proposed four α -helical model of Epo.

Figure 17. Biological Activity of Helix A Muteins. The top panel shows a helical wheel projection of Epo helix A with arrows indicating the positions where modifications were made to create muteins. The lower panel is a dose response curve representing the biological activity of wild type Epo (\square) and helix A muteins E13A (\blacklozenge), R14A (\blacksquare), E18A (\diamond), K20A (\times), and E21A (\square) over a range of dosages (X-axis; mU=milli-units of Epo, a relative mass measurement) as determined by the relative incorporation of [3 H]-thymidine measured in counts per minute (cpm) (Y-axis) into Epo dependent HCD57 cells.

Figure 18. Biological Activity of Helix D Muteins. The top panel shows a helical wheel projection of Epo helix D with arrows indicating the positions where modifications were made to create muteins. The lower panel is a dose response curve representing the biological activity over a range of dosages (X-axis) of wild type Epo (\square) and helix D muteins D136A (\blacklozenge), R139A (\blacksquare), K140A (\diamond) and 143A (\times) as determined by the relative incorporation of [3 H]-thymidine (Y-axis) into Epo dependent HCD57 cells.

Figure 19. Biological Activity of Muteins Adjacent to Helix D. The top panel shows the region adjacent to the C-terminal boundary of Epo helix D with arrows indicating the positions where modifications were made to create muteins. The lower panel is a dose response curve representing the biological activity over a range of dosages (X-axis) of wild type Epo (\square) and muteins adjacent to helix D K152A (\blacklozenge), K154A (\blacksquare), and Y156A (\diamond) as determined by the relative incorporation of [3 H]-thymidine (Y-axis) into Epo dependent HCD57 cells.

Figure 20. Comparison of Muteins With Increased Biological Activity. A dose response curve representing the biological activity of wild type Epo (\times), and muteins R143A (\square) and K154A (\blacklozenge) with increased biological activity relative to wild type Epo is shown over a range of dosages (X-axis) as determined by the relative incorporation of [3 H]-thymidine (Y-axis) into Epo dependent HCD57 cells. n.

Figure 21. Comparison of Muteins With Increased Biological Activity in Non-malignant Cells. A dose response curve representing the biological activity of wild type Epo (\times), and muteins R143A (\square) and K154A (\blacklozenge) with increased biological activity relative to wild type Epo, is shown over a range of dosages (X-axis) as determined by the relative incorporation of [3 H]-thymidine (Y-axis) into murine spleen cells.

Figure 22. Comparison of Muteins With Increased Biological Activity in a Human Cell Line. A dose response curve representing the biological activity of wild type Epo (\times), and muteins R143A (\square), and K154A (\blacklozenge) with increased biological activity (relative to wild type Epo) is shown over a range of dosages (X-axis) as determined by the relative incorporation of [3 H]-thymidine (Y-axis) into human Epo-dependent UT-7/Epo cell line (Komatsu, N. *et al.*, *Cancer Res.* 51: 341-348 (1991)).

Figure 23. Comparison of Muteins with Increased Biological Activity in a Human Cell Line. A dose response curve representing the biological activity of wild-type Epo (\boxplus) and mutein N147A (\blacklozenge) with increased biological activity (relative to wild-type Epo) is shown over a range of dosages (mU) (X-axis) as determined by the relative incorporation of [3 H]-thymidine (Y-axis) into human Epo-dependent UT-7/Epo cell line.

Figure 24. Comparison of Muteins with Increased Biological Activity in a Human Cell Line. A dose response curve representing the biological activity of wild-type Epo (\boxplus) and mutein N147A (\blacklozenge) with increased biological activity (relative to wild-type Epo) is shown over a range of dosages

(mU) (X-axis) as determined by the relative incorporation of [3 H]-thymidine (Y-axis) into human Epo-dependent UT-7/Epo cell line.

Figure 25. Comparison of Muteins with Increased Biological Activity in a Human Cell Line. A dose response curve representing the biological activity of wild-type Epo (\square) and mutein N147A (\diamond, \blacksquare) with increased biological activity (relative to wild-type Epo) is shown over a range of dosages (mU) (X-axis) as determined by the relative incorporation of [3 H]-thymidine (Y-axis) into human Epo-dependent UT-7/Epo cell line.

Biological Activities of Helix A Muteins.

Figure 26. Comparison of Muteins with Increased Biological Activity in a Human Cell Line. A dose response curve representing the biological activity of wild-type Epo (\square) and mutein K20A with increased biological activity relative to the wild type Epo, is shown over a range of dosages (X-axis) as determined by the relative incorporation of [3 H]-thymidine (Y-axis) into UT-7 Epo cells.

Figure 27. Comparison of Muteins with Increased Biological Activity in a Human Cell Line. A dose response curve representing the biological activity of wild-type Epo (\square) and mutein Y49S with increased biological activity relative to the wild type Epo, is shown over a range of dosages (X-axis) as determined by the relative incorporation of [3 H]-thymidine (Y-axis) into UT-7 Epo cells.

Biological Activities of Helix B Muteins.

Figure 28. Comparison of Muteins with Increased Biological Activity in a Human Cell Line. A dose response curve representing the biological activity of wild-type Epo (\square) and mutein A73G with increased biological activity relative to the wild type Epo, is shown over a range of dosages (X-axis) as determined by the relative incorporation of [3 H]-thymidine (Y-axis) into UT-7 Epo cells.

Biological Activities of Helix D Muteins.

Figure 29. Comparison of Muteins with Increased Biological Activity in a Human Cell Line. A dose response curve representing the

biological activity of wild-type Epo (\square) and mutein K140A with increased biological activity relative to the wild type Epo, is shown over a range of dosages (X-axis) as determined by the relative incorporation of [3 H]-thymidine (Y-axis) into UT-7 Epo cells.

5 **Figure 30a. Comparison of Muteins with Increased Biological Activity in a Human Cell Line.** A dose response curve representing the biological activity of wild-type Epo (\square) and mutein R143A with increased biological activity relative to the wild type Epo, is shown over a range of dosages (X-axis) as determined by the relative incorporation of [3 H]-thymidine
10 (Y-axis) into UT-7 Epo cells.

Figure 30b. Comparison of Muteins with Increased Biological Activity in a Mouse Cell Line. A dose response curve representing the biological activity of wild-type Epo (\square) and mutein R143A with increased biological activity relative to the wild type Epo, is shown over a range of
15 dosages (X-axis) as determined by the relative incorporation of [3 H]-thymidine (Y-axis) into HCD 57 cells.

Figure 31. Comparison of Muteins with Increased Biological Activity in a Human Cell Line. A dose response curve representing the biological activity of wild-type Epo (\square) and mutein S146A with increased
20 biological activity relative to the wild type Epo, is shown over a range of dosages (X-axis) as determined by the relative incorporation of [3 H]-thymidine (Y-axis) into UT-7 Epo cells.

Figure 32. Comparison of Muteins with Increased Biological Activity in a Human Cell Line. A dose response curve representing the
25 biological activity of wild-type Epo (\square) and mutein N147A with increased biological activity relative to the wild type Epo, is shown over a range of dosages (X-axis) as determined by the relative incorporation of [3 H]-thymidine (Y-axis) into UT-7 Epo cells.

Figure 33a. Comparison of Muteins with Increased Biological
30 **Activity in a Human Cell Line.** A dose response curve representing the biological activity of wild-type Epo (\square) and mutein K154A with increased

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biological activity relative to the wild type Epo, is shown over a range of dosages (X-axis) as determined by the relative incorporation of [3 H]-thymidine (Y-axis) into UT-7 Epo cells.

Figure 33b. Comparison of Muteins with Increased Biological Activity in a Mouse Cell Line. A dose response curve representing the biological activity of wild-type Epo (\square) and mutein K154A with increased biological activity relative to the wild type Epo, is shown over a range of dosages (X-axis) as determined by the relative incorporation of [3 H]-thymidine (Y-axis) into HCD 57 cells.

Figure 33c. Comparison of Muteins with Increased Biological Activity in Non-Malignant Mouse Cells. A dose response curve representing the biological activity of wild-type Epo (\square) and mutein K154A with increased biological activity relative to the wild type Epo, is shown over a range of dosages (X-axis) as determined by the relative incorporation of [3 H]-thymidine (Y-axis) into primary murine spleen cells.

Figure 34. Bioactivity of Epo Replacement Muteins. The letters in the column on the left designate predicted helices (A, B, C, D) or interhelical loops (A-B, C-D). The 3'D designation (3' of D) in the table represents amino acids 153-166 which are at the carboxy-end of the D-helix. The amino acid of wild type human Epo, its position from the N-terminus, and its replacement according to the single amino acid letter code, are listed under the mutein column, e.g. S9A, represents a mutation from the wild-type human Epo at the amino acid serine of position number 9 to alanine. The three bioassay columns (human UT7 cell line, murine HCD57 cell line, and primary mouse spleen erythroid cells) show specific bioactivity of each mutein, expressed as a percentage of wild type human Epo bioactivity, with the background COS supernatant alone subtracted from the value. The mean and standard deviation of the bioassay values are listed for $n \geq 3$ determinations. The numbers within the brackets indicate the number of separate COS cell transfections over (/) the number of separate bioassays that were performed. NS: not secreted from COS 7 cells.

Definitions

In order to provide a clearer and more consistent understanding of the specification and claims, including the scope to be given such terms, the following definitions are provided.

- 5 *Administration.* The term "administration" is meant to include introduction of the Epo muteins of the invention into an animal or human by any appropriate means known to the medical or veterinary art, including, but not limited to, injection, oral, enteral, and parenteral (e.g., intravenous) administration.
- 10 *Amino Acid Codes.* The most common amino acids and their codes are described in the following table:

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Table 1		
Amino acid names and codes		
Amino acid	Single letter code	Three letter code
Alanine	A	Ala
Arginine	R	Arg
Aspartic acid	D	Asp
Asparagine	N	Asn
Cysteine	C	Cys
Glutamic acid	E	Glu
Glutamine	Q	Gln
Glycine	G	Gly
Histidine	H	His
Isoleucine	I	Ile
Leucine	L	Leu
Lysine	K	Lys
Methionine	M	Met
Phenylalanine	F	Phe
Proline	P	Pro
Serine	S	Ser
Threonine	T	Thr
Tryptophane	W	Trp
Tyrosine	Y	Tyr
Valine	V	Val

Animal. The term "animal" is meant to include all animals whose production of red blood cells (erythrocytes) is dependent upon, or stimulated by, erythropoietin (Epo). Foremost among such animals are humans; however, the invention is not intended to be so limiting, it being within the contemplation of the present invention to treat any and all animals which may experience the beneficial effect of the Epo muteins of the invention.

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Efficacious Amount. An "efficacious amount" of an Epo mutein of the invention is an amount of such Epo mutein that is sufficient to bring about a desired result, particularly the stimulation of red blood cell production, especially upon administration to an animal or human.

5 *Erythrocyte.* The term "erythrocyte" is intended to refer to a red blood cell.

Erythroid Precursor Cells. By "erythroid precursor cells" is intended cells with a capability to proliferate and differentiate into erythrocytes that is dependent upon exposure or contact with Epo.

10 *Erythropoietin (Epo).* The term "erythropoietin", or "Epo" is primarily intended to refer to the mature form of this hormone. The terms "wild type Epo" and "native Epo" are used interchangeably to refer to Epo in its naturally occurring, unmodified form. Unless otherwise indicated, amino acid positions on the Epo protein referred to herein are made with reference
15 to the mature, 166 amino acid human Epo sequence shown in Figure 6 and corresponding sequences from other species.

Host Cell. By "host" or "host cell" is intended the cell in which a gene encoding an Epo mutein of the invention is incorporated and expressed. An Epo mutein gene of the invention may be introduced into a host cell as part
20 of a vector by transformation.

Mutein. By "mutein" is meant a mutant or modified protein with one or more modifications to its native amino acid sequence in the form of amino acid additions, deletions, or substitutions. An erythropoietin mutein refers to a modified erythropoietin protein.

25 *Pharmaceutically Acceptable Vehicle.* The term "pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle" is intended to include solvents, carriers, diluents, and the like, which are utilized as additives to preparations of the Epo muteins of the invention so as to provide a carrier or adjuvant for the administration of such Epo muteins.

30 *Transformation.* By "transformation" is intended the act of causing a host cell to contain a desired nucleic acid molecule, including either a native

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Epo gene or a gene encoding an Epo mutein of the invention, not originally part of that cell using methods known in the art.

Transfection. By "transfection" is intended the introduction of a DNA or RNA vector carrying a desired nucleic acid molecule, including either a native Epo gene or a gene encoding an Epo mutein of the invention, into a host cell.

Vector. By "vector" is intended a DNA element used as a vehicle for cloning or expressing a desired gene, such as an Epo mutein gene of the invention, in a host.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

This invention is drawn to modifications of Epo which enhance its biological activity. Due to their enhanced activity, the Epo muteins of the invention provide a preferable alternative to native Epo where it is used to stimulate red blood cell production (e.g. treatment of blood disorders, cell culture, etc.).

The present invention teaches a structural model of the Epo protein useful for identifying functional regions which may be modified to enhance biological activity. According to the invention, Epo is predicted to have a four anti-parallel amphipathic α -helical bundle structure. Based upon this predicted structure, functionally important regions predicted to reside on the external surfaces of the helices (designated A-D, see Figures 9A-9B) are identified. In particular, the external surfaces of helices A and D, predicted to be involved in Epo receptor binding, are identified. According to the invention, these functionally important regions serve as targets for modifications which may enhance biological activity. Increased activity relative to the wild-type Epo can be found with amino acid substitutions in the A,B,C or D helix.

According to one aspect of the invention, Epo muteins are provided in which one or more of the amino acids within the predicted external surfaces

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of helices A, B, C, D and 3' of D, or within the region immediately adjacent to the C-terminal end of helix D, have been replaced. In particular, amino acid substitutions at positions 20, 49, 73, 140, 143, 146, 147 and 154 of wild type Epo have been replaced. The inventors have discovered that substitution
5 of the amino acids normally occurring at these positions results in Epo muteins with significantly higher biological activity than wild type Epo proteins.

According to the invention, the amino acids at position 20 (typically alanine), 49 (typically serine), 73 (typically glycine), 140 (typically lysine), position 143 (typically arginine), position 146 (typically serine), position 147
10 (typically asparagine), and 154 (typically either lysine or threonine) of wild type Epo are preferably replaced with an alanine residue. In addition to alanine other amino acids with a chemical structure and properties similar to alanine, such as serine and threonine, are contemplated by the invention as suitable substitutes for achieving Epo muteins of the invention with enhanced
15 biological activity.

In another aspect of the invention, a portion of the predicted interloop region between helices A and B extending from amino acid 48-52 is identified as important to Epo function. According to the invention, this functionally important region serves as another target for modifications which may enhance
20 biological activity. The inventors have discovered that substitution of the amino acid at position 49 results in Epo muteins with significantly higher biological activity than wild type Epo proteins.

According to the invention, the amino acid at position 49 (typically tyrosine) of wild type Epo is preferably replaced with a serine residue. Other
25 amino acids with a chemical structure and properties similar to serine, such as alanine and threonine, are contemplated as suitable substitutes for achieving Epo muteins of the invention with enhanced biological activity.

The modifications taught by the present invention occur in regions that are highly conserved among Epo proteins from evolutionarily divergent species
30 (see Example I and Figure 6 in particular). These modifications are thus expected to be broadly applicable to Epo proteins which are substantially similar to the human Epo protein in the regions where the modifications occur,

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including, but not limited to, Epo proteins from monkey, mouse, rat, sheep, pig, cat, and dog.

Biological activity of Epo muteins can be determined by assaying the ability of these proteins to stimulate the proliferation of Epo responsive cells such as murine spleen cells (Krystal, G., *Exp. Hematol.* 11:649-60 (1983); Goldberg, M.A., *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:7972-7976 (1987)), murine Epo responsive murine erythroleukemia cells (Hankins, W.D., *et al.*, *Blood* 70:173a (1987)), and human Epo-dependent UT-7/Epo cells (Komatsu, N., *et al.*, *Cancer Res.* 51:341-348 (1991)).

When assaying for biological activity, it is important to recognize that, as taught by the present invention, high levels of biologically active Epo can cause terminal maturation and cessation of division of Epo responsive cells. Because of this possibly confounding phenomenon, it is important to determine biological activity based on a full dose response curve over a broad range of dosages which includes non-saturating levels of the particular Epo mutein being assayed.

Although the mechanism by which the modifications taught by the invention increase biological activity is not completely understood, one possibility is that these modifications enhance receptor binding affinity. This possibility is thought to apply particularly to the modifications at positions 20, 49, 73, 140, 143, 146, 147, and 154, which lie within a region predicted to be involved in Epo receptor binding according to the teachings of the present invention.

Genes Encoding Epo muteins (Epo mutein genes)

In addition to the Epo muteins themselves, genes encoding these muteins are also contemplated by the present invention. Genes encoding the Epo muteins of the invention may be made by modification of the native Epo gene using standard methods well known to those of skill in the art.

The native Epo gene may be obtained using a variety of standard techniques. For example, a DNA molecule corresponding to the known

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sequence of the Epo gene from a number of species may be artificially synthesized (See Example I and Figure 4). The Epo gene may also be isolated from a cDNA or genomic library using nucleic acid probes based on available Epo DNA sequence information and standard hybridization techniques as taught in U.S. Pat. No. 4,703,008, issued Oct. 27, 1987, which is herein incorporated by reference (See also Jacobs *et al.*, *Nature* 313: 806-810 (1985)). Alternatively, amplification of Epo gene sequences by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) may be accomplished using primers based on available sequence data as taught in Example I.

Once obtained, the wild type Epo coding sequence can be altered to encode an Epo mutein of the invention using standard oligonucleotide-directed *in vitro* mutagenesis techniques (See Zoller, M. and Smith, M., *Methods in Enzymology* 100: 468-500 (1983); Dente, L. *et al.*, *Nucl. Acids Res.* 11: 1645 (1983); Kunkel, T.A., *et al.*, *Meth. Enzymol.* 154:367-382 (1987); Vandeyar, M. *et al.*, *Gene* 65: 129 (1988)). These techniques generally involve hybridization of an oligonucleotide carrying the desired alteration to a single stranded target DNA. This is followed by complementary strand synthesis of the target DNA which incorporates the oligonucleotide carrying the desired alteration. The complementary strand containing the desired alteration is then propagated in a bacterial host cell. Specific application of this type of technique to modify the Epo gene is described in Examples II and III and in Australian Patent Publication No. AU-A-59145/90 by Fibi *et al.* and in U.S. Pat. No. 4,835,260 by Shoemaker, both of which are herein incorporated by reference.

Expression of Epo mutein Genes

Genes encoding Epo muteins of the invention can be introduced and expressed in a selected host cell system using conventional materials and techniques. DNA elements such as promoters, enhancers, polyadenylation sites, transcription termination signals, and the like should be associated with

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the Epo mutein coding sequence so as to promote and control expression of the Epo mutein. The specific regulatory elements used will depend upon the host cell system selected for expression, whether secretion of the protein is desired, and other considerations readily apparent to one of skill in the art.

5 Various vectors may be employed as vehicles for the introduction and expression of Epo mutein genes in a host cell. Such vectors useful in the different host cell types are well known and include, for example, the mammalian expression vectors pSG5 (Stratagene), p-RK1 (Genetics Institute), p-SVK3 (Pharmacia), p-EUK-C1 (Clontech), pCDM (Invitrogen), pc DNA1
10 (Invitrogen), and the bacterial expression vectors pFLAG-1 (IBI), all pET system plasmids (Novagen), pTrcHis (Invitrogen), the pGEX series (Pharmacia), and pKK 233-2 (Clontech). These vectors may be maintained as episomes in the host cell or they may facilitate integration of the Epo mutein gene into the host cell genome, or both. Vectors may also include
15 other useful features, such as genes which allow for the selection or detection of cells in which they have been successfully introduced.

Host cells suitable for expression of the Epo muteins of the invention include, but are not necessarily limited to, *E. coli*, yeast, insect cells, plant cells, and a variety of mammalian cell types, including in particular Chinese
20 Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells, Cos7 cells, Cos1 cells, baby hamster kidney cells, and CV1 cells. Epo mutein genes can be introduced into a host cell using standard transformation or transfection techniques.

Host cells which provide for glycosylation are preferred for production of Epo muteins to be used *in vivo* since the carbohydrate structure of Epo is
25 important for optimal biological activity *in vivo* (See Dordal, M.S. *et al.*, *Endocrinology* 116(6): 2293-2299 (1985)).

The Epo muteins of the invention may be recovered and purified from host cells in which they are expressed using known methods such as immunoaffinity chromatography with antibodies to human Epo.

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*Therapeutic Use of Epo muteins
of the Invention*

The Epo muteins of the invention are suitable for therapeutic use in animals, particularly humans, and may be used in the same manner as wild type Epo, except that lower dosages will be required to achieve the same level of biological activity.

Administration of the Epo muteins of the invention may be accomplished by any of the methods known to the skilled artisan, provided that the method effectively places the Epo mutein in the appropriate environment to exhibit its activity (i.e. in contact with erythroid precursor cells). A preferred method is by parenteral routes, including intravenous and subcutaneous administration.

Administration will ordinarily include an efficacious amount of the Epo mutein supplied in a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle. The amount of Epo mutein which is efficacious will be determined by a trained professional depending upon a number of considerations, including the condition being treated and its severity, the sex and body weight of the subject being treated, the method of administration, and the presence of compositions in the pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle which affect Epo activity.

In any event, the efficacious amount of a Epo mutein as taught by the invention will be significantly less than the corresponding amount of unmodified Epo needed to achieve the same degree of efficacy. The difference between the efficacious amount of the Epo mutein and the analogous amount of unmodified Epo will correspond with the increased biological activity exhibited by the Epo mutein. It is contemplated that an efficacious amount of an Epo mutein of the invention will be as low as 10-fold less than native Epo, or as low as about 5-10 units/kg body weight for treating chronic renal failure patients or about 10-30 units/kg body weight for treating HIV-infected patients with serum Epo levels less than or equal to 500 mU/ml

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(milliunits/milliliter) who are receiving a dose of AZT equal to, or less than, 4200 mg/week.

Since the Epo muteins of the invention can be used effectively at lower dosages relative to wild type Epo, their use may reduce potential adverse effects associated with administration of Epo such as exacerbation of hypertension, seizures, headaches, tachycardia, nausea, clotted vascular access, shortness of breath, hyperkalemia, and diarrhea (see PDR, 1993 edition, at pp. 603-604).

Further description of methods and materials useful in the recombinant production of the Epo muteins of the invention and their use is provided in the teachings of U.S. Patent No. 4,835,260 by Shoemaker and U.S. Patent No. 4,703,008 by Lin, both of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

The invention may be better understood and appreciated by reference to the following examples. These examples are provided merely for illustrative purposes and should not be considered in any way as limiting the scope of the claimed invention.

EXAMPLE I

Erythropoietin Structure-Function Relationships: High Degree of Sequence Homology Among Mammals

Summary

In order to investigate structure-function relationships of erythropoietin (Epo), we have obtained cDNA sequences that encode the mature Epo protein of a variety of mammals. A first set of primers, corresponding to conserved nucleotide sequences between mouse and human DNAs, allowed us to amplify by PCR intron 1-exon 2 fragments from genomic DNA of hamster, cat, lion, dog, horse, sheep, dolphin and pig. Sequencing of these fragments permitted the design of a second generation of species-specific primers. RNA was

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prepared from anemic kidneys and reverse-transcribed. Using our battery of species-specific 5' primers, we were able to successfully PCR amplify Epo cDNA from Rhesus monkey, rat, sheep, cat and pig. Deduced amino acid sequences of mature Epo proteins from these animals, in combination with
5 known sequences for human, Cynomolgus monkey and mouse, showed a high degree of homology, which explains the biological and immunological cross reactivity that has been observed in a number- of species. Human Epo is 91 % identical to monkey Epo, 85 % to cat Epo and 80-82 % to pig, sheep, mouse and rat Epos. There was full conservation of a) the disulfide bridge linking
10 the NH₂ and COOH termini; b) N-glycosylation sites; and c) predicted amphipathic α -helices. In contrast, the short disulfide bridge (C29/C33 in human) is not invariant. Cys33 was replaced by a Pro in rodents. Most of the amino acid replacements were conservative. The C-terminal part of the loop between the C and D helices showed the most variation, with several
15 amino acid substitutions, deletions and/or insertions. Calculations of maximum parsimony for intron 1/exon 2 sequences as well as coding sequences enabled the construction of cladograms that are in good agreement with known phylogenetic relationships.

INTRODUCTION

20 A large number of early physiologic studies have established extensive, though not complete, biological cross-reactivity between Epos of man and a number of other mammals including mouse, rat, sheep and rabbit (Jelkmann, W., *Physiol. Rev.* 72:449 (1992); Garcia, J.F. *et al.*, *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med.* 112:712-714 (1962); Zanjani, E.D. *et al.*, *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med.* 131:1095-1098 (1969); Biljanovic-Paunovic, L. *et al.*, *Period. Biol.* 90:421-427 (1988)). In contrast, non-mammalian vertebrates (amphibians
25 (Rosse, W.F., *et al.*, *Blood* 22:66-72 (1963); Pinder, A. *et al.*, *J. Exp. Biol.* 105:205-213 (1983)), birds (Rosse, W. *et al.*, *Blood* 27:654-661 (1966); Black, C.P. *et al.*, *Respirat. Physiology* 39:217-239 (1980)), fish (Zanjani,

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E.D., *et al.*, *Science* 33:573 (1969)) have erythropoietic hormones that fail to cross-react with mammalian erythroid cells, and vice-versa (Rosse, W.F., *et al.*, *Blood* 22:66-72 (1963); Pinder, A. *et al.*, *J. Exp. Biol.* 105:205-213 (1983); Rosse, W. *et al.*, *Blood* 27:654-661 (1966)).

5 Thus far, the Epo genes of man (Jacobs, K. *et al.*, *Nature* 313:806-10 (1985); Lin, F.-K. *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 82:7580-7584 (1985)), a monkey (*Macaca fascicularis*) (Lin, F.-K. *et al.*, *Gene* 44:201-209 (1986)) and a rodent, the mouse (McDonald, J.D. *et al.*, *Mol. & Cell Biol.* 6:842-848 (1986); Shoemaker, C.B. *et al.*, *Mol. & Cell Biol.* 6:849-858 (1986)) have
10 been cloned, sequenced, and expressed. In view of the marked cross-reactivity between mammalian Epos, it is not surprising that there is a high degree of sequence homology in the coding region of the mature secreted proteins. In keeping with their close phylogenetic relationship, human and monkey Epos are 94% and 91% identical in nucleotide and amino acid
15 sequence respectively. In contrast, human and mouse Epos are 76% identical in nucleotide sequence and 80% identical in amino acid sequence.

 Direct information on the three-dimensional structure of Epo is not yet available. Insights into structure-function relationships of Epo can be gained from the analyses of a more complete set of animal sequences. Such
20 information could be useful for sequence-based computer modeling of three-dimensional structure. Moreover, a larger data base would permit the identification of highly conserved domains that are likely to be crucial to folding and/or biological function. Finally, comparative amino acid and nucleotide sequence information on Epo provides additional data for
25 investigating phylogenetic relationships.

 In this Example, the use of PCR based techniques for obtaining the full coding sequences of Epos of Rhesus monkey, rat, sheep, pig and cat, as well as partial sequences from four other species is demonstrated.

Materials and Methods

Animal Samples. Human hepatoma Hep3B cell line and multiple kidney-derived cell lines from hamster (BHK), sheep (MDOK), pig (LLC-PK1), dog (MDCK), cat (CRF-K), lion (PAL1-K) and spotted dolphin (SP1-K) were obtained through the American Type Culture Collection (American Type Culture Collection, 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, MD 20852). Monolayer cells were grown in 100 x 20 mm tissue culture dishes using recommended media and maintained in a humidified 5% CO₂/95% air incubator at 37°C. In some experiments, cells were made hypoxic by overnight incubation in 1% O₂, 5% CO₂, 94% N₂ at 37°C.

Poly A+ RNA prepared from Rhesus monkey kidney was purchased from Clontech (Palo Alto, CA). Kidneys from anemic cat and horse were obtained from veterinarians at Tufts School of Veterinary Medicine and the University of Nebraska, respectively. Anemia was induced by three consecutive daily intraperitoneal injections of phenylhydrazine (60 mg/kg body weight) into male Sprague-Dawley rats (SD-strain) and by repeated bleeding of the sheep and the pig. Kidneys were aseptically removed after induction and stored immediately in liquid nitrogen.

A 4 kb genomic human Epo clone (g Epo4) was provided by Genetics Institute (Boston, MA).

DNA and RNA Preparations. DNAs from cell lines or homogenized kidneys were extracted using pancreatic RNAase/SDS/proteinase K following a procedure modified from Blin and Stafford (Blin, N. *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 3:2303-2308 (1976)).

Kidneys were homogenized in 4 M guanidine isothiocyanate (10 ml/g of frozen organ), containing 0.1 M beta-mercaptoethanol and 10% N-laurylsarcosine. Total RNAs were isolated by centrifugation over 5.7 M CsCl (Chirgwin, J.M. *et al.*, *Biochemistry* 18:5294 (1979)). After ethanol precipitation, the samples were resuspended in diethyl pyrocarbonate-treated water and stored at -70°C. Confluent monolayer cells were washed twice with

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sterile phosphate buffered saline and directly lysed in the 4 M guanidine isothiocyanate solution. Total RNAs were isolated as described above for the kidneys.

RNA samples were first converted into single strand cDNA. 2 to 4 μ g of total RNA from kidney or 500 ng to 1 μ g of total RNA from cultured cells were denatured at 68°C in the presence of 2 μ g of oligo dT₍₁₅₎. Reverse transcription was carried out in a 20 μ l final volume, containing 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.3, 6 mM MgCl₂, 40 mM KCl, 10 mM DTT, 500 μ M dNTPs, 20 u RNasin (Promega, Madison, WI) and 20 u of avian myeloblastosis virus reverse transcriptase (AMV-SuperRT, Molecular Genetic Resources, Tampa, FL). The reaction was allowed to proceed at 37°C for 20 minutes, then at 42°C for one hour. Inactivation of the enzyme was performed at 100°C for 10 minutes. cDNA samples were stored at -70°C.

Polymerase Chain Reaction. 20 to 100 ng of genomic-DNA or 0.5 to 1 μ l of the RT-reaction were used as templates for amplification.

Standard PCR reactions were performed in a 100 μ l volume containing 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.3, 50 mM KCl, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 0.01 % w/v gelatin, 200 μ M dNTPs, 30 pM of each sense (5') and antisense (3') primers and 0.5 units of Taq DNA polymerase (Perkin Elmer Cetus, Emeryville, CA). After an initial denaturation step for 5 minutes at 95°C, routinely 35 cycles of PCR were performed on the DNA Thermal Cycler (Perkin Elmer Cetus). The denaturation step of each cycle was carried out at 94°C for 1 min. For each sample and/or the primer pair used, annealing temperatures were optimized (from 45°C to 60°C) for a 2-minute reaction. A 3-minute elongation step at 72°C ended each cycle.

Amplification products were analyzed on 1 to 3 % agarose gel-TAE. Nu Sieve or Seaplaque agaroses (FMC., Rockland, ME) were used for preparative purposes. Specific PCR products were recovered from the gel, by the use of the Gene Clean II kit (Bio 101, La Jolla, CA), by Spin X centrifugation (Costar, Cambridge, MA) or by standard phenol/chloroform extractions of melted gel slices.

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Subcloning and Sequencing. Small (250-330 bp) amplified genomic fragments were directly subjected to automated sequencing, using the PCR primers as DNA sequencing primers.

5 PCR-generated cDNA products were blunt-ended using Klenow fragment and 5' phosphorylated by T4 DNA kinase (Boehringer Mannheim, Indianapolis, IN). They were then cloned into the SmaI site of the phagemid pBluescript II SK (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA). The double-stranded plasmid was sequenced using the SK and KS sequencing primers.

10 In all cases, Sequencing reactions were carried out on an Applied Biosystems 373A Automated DNA Sequencer utilizing ABI's DyeDeoxy Terminator Sequencer kit (Foster City, CA) and thermal cycling with Taq DNA polymerase (Promega, Madison, WI) as previously described (Tracy, T.E. *et al.*, *Biotechniques* 11:68-74 (1991)). To avoid errors, for each species, samples derived from different amplification/cloning experiments were
15 prepared and both strands were sequenced.

Mammalian Expression; Bioactivity. Vectors containing full-length mammalian Epo coding sequences were subcloned into pSG5 plasmid (Pharmacia, Piscataway, NJ) and were transiently expressed in Cos7 cells. 72-hour supernatants were tested for their ability to sustain cellular
20 proliferation of the Epo-dependent HCD57 cell line (Sawyer, S.T. *et al.*, *Blood* 72 (suppl. 1): 132a (1988)).

Results and Discussion

Because of the known biological cross-reactivity between various mammalian Epos and the presumption of strong homology in the coding
25 sequences, a logical cloning strategy would be to screen cDNA libraries with moderate to low stringency. However, Epo mRNA is expressed at barely detectable levels in all tissues except in hypoxic kidney and liver (Goldberg, M.A. *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84: 7972-7976 (1987); Fandrey, J. *et al.*, *Blood* 81: 617-623 (1993)). Therefore it would be necessary to

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generate libraries for each of the species of interest. Our primary research interest is in structure-function relationships of Epo and therefore we require full coding sequences of the mature Epo protein, rather than full cDNA sequences. Accordingly, we elected to employ a PCR cloning strategy predicated on known strong homologies in Epo cDNA sequences that flank the region encoding the mature protein. There was sufficient conservation of sequence around the NCO1 site in the 3' untranslated region (UTR) that a single primer could be used to amplify full length mature Epo coding sequence in rat, sheep, pig and cat as well as dog and rabbit (data not shown). However, we were unsuccessful in finding a universal 5' primer and therefore had to generate species specific sequences from amplifications of genomic DNA. This two stage PCR strategy proved to be satisfactory in generating highly accurate sequence information with a minimum expenditure of time and resources. In all instances, there was full agreement between sequences of complementary strands.

Preparation of Mammalian Epo cDNAs

Primer Design for PCR Amplification of Epo. The sequences of Epo genes from three species have been already published: two primates, human (Jacobs, K. *et al.*, *Nature* 313:806-810 (1985); Lin, F.-K. *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 82:7580-7584 (1985)) and Cynomolgus monkey (*Macaca fascicularis*) (Lin, F.-K. *et al.*, *Gene* 44:201-209 (1986)) and a rodent, the mouse (*Mus musculus*) (McDonald, J.D. *et al.*, *Mol. & Cell Biol.* 6:842-848 (1986); Shoemaker, C.B. *et al.*, *Mol. & Cell Biol.* 6:849-858 (1986)). There is substantial homology at the nucleotide level not only in the coding sequences, but also in portions of introns and in 5' and 3' untranslated sequences of exons 1 and 5, respectively. A number of primers, corresponding to conserved nucleotide sequences between mouse and-human, were synthesized and tested for their ability to produce genomic-PCR fragments from a wide variety of mammalian cell lines. A 4 kb human

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genomic clone and genomic DNA extracted from the human hepatoma cell line Hep3B were used as control templates for the PCR amplifications.

In particular, two pairs of primers, IV1/EX2R and EX5/NC01 (Figure 1), directed the amplifications of fragments of 330 and 250 bp (respectively) from genomic DNA of all human and mammalian cell lines that we investigated. IV1 is a 25-mer oligonucleotide localized in intron 1, 216/217 bases upstream from the start of exon 2. Human and mouse are identical except that the human sequence contains an extra G nucleotide at position 996. IV1 primer corresponding to the mouse sequence was synthesized. The 23-mer EX2R ends 28 nucleotides upstream from the 3' end of exon 2. EX5 is a 22-mer, beginning 34 bases downstream from the 5' end of exon 5. NC01 represents a 20 bp, 100% conserved DNA fragment, starting 112/113 bases downstream from the TGA stop codon and contains the unique NC01 site present in the human and mouse gene.

An ATG primer was also synthesized, corresponding to a 20 oligonucleotide stretch, extending both 5' and 3' from the initiator methionine codon. This sequence is also totally conserved between primates and mouse. While combinations of exonic primers (ATG1EX2R, EX5/NC01 and ATG/NC01) were able to direct amplification from cDNA prepared from RNA of the human Epo-producing cell line Hep3B, no amplification was obtained on cDNA prepared from uninduced or hypoxia-induced BHK, MDOK, LLC-PK1, MDCK, CRF-K, PAL1-K and SP1-K cells (results not shown). Therefore these renal cell lines apparently do not express Epo mRNA, either constitutively or after hypoxic stress, at a level detectable even by RT-PCR. Furthermore, no Epo protein was detectable by radioimmunoassay in the supernatants of cells maintained overnight in 1% O₂, 5% CO₂, 94% N₂ at 37°C (Goldberg, M.A. *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:7972-7976 (1987)).

The amplification of species specific IV1/EX2R and EX5/NC01 genomic fragments allowed us to design a strategy shown in Figure 2 for obtaining cDNA clones containing the complete coding sequence of mature

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Epo protein from various mammals. The IV1/EX2R primer pair resulted in a genomic fragment (~330 bp) corresponding to the 3' third of the first intron and 80% of exon 2, encoding the COOH-end of the propeptide and the NH₂-terminal amino acids of the mature protein. EX5/NCO1 primers amplified a segment of exon 5, containing the COOH-end of the Epo protein and a 3' untranslated sequence of about 140 bp downstream of the stop codon: DNA sequencing of these 5' and 3' fragments permitted, if necessary, the design of a second generation of species-specific primers (SP), localized outside the coding part of the mature protein (i.e., in the sequences encoding the propeptide and the 3' untranslated region).

Amplification of Partial Intron 1/ Exon 2 Genomic Clones. We first explored the efficacy of the IV1 and EX2R primers for amplification of genomic fragments from different purified DNA templates. In all the reactions, fragments of predicted size were the main (and, when using the most stringent annealing temperature, often the only) products detected by agarose gel electrophoresis. The (direct) sequences of these PCR-generated fragments are presented in Figure 3. The nucleotide alignment includes 6 different orders of mammals: one primate, human (*Homo sapiens*); two artiodactyls, sheep (*Ovis aries*) and pig (*Sins scrofa*); one perissodactyl, horse (*Equus caballus*); one cetacean, spotted dolphin (*Stenella plagiodon*); three carnivores, dog (*Canis familiaris*), cat (*Felis catus*) and lion (*Panthera leo*); two rodents, mouse (*Mus musculus*) and hamster (*Cricetus cricetus*). Cat and lion exhibited an almost complete sequence identity, with only one T to G nucleotide substitution near the 5' end of the amplified portion of the first intron.

The ability of the intronic IV1 to anneal to genomic DNA from various species and, in combination with EX2R, to amplify PCR fragments of identical size, demonstrated a high degree of conservation of sequence and position between mammals. This suggests that IV1 sequence may be involved to some extent in the regulation of the Epo gene expression. The comparison of IV1/EX2R sequences also revealed two remarkably conserved intronic

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sequences: AT(T/A)GAATGAA(G/C)GC [SEQ. ID NO: 1] (nucleotides 1046 to 1058 in the human gene) and A(A/T)GGTN(G/C)GGG [SEQ. ID NO: 2] (nucleotides 1085 to 1094).

Amplification of Partial Exon 5 Fragments from Genomic DNAs.

5 PCR reactions were also performed applying the EX5/NCO1 primer pair to various purified genomic DNAs. As previously observed for the amplification of IV1/EX2R, in all the tested samples a unique main band of about 250 bp (as predicted for human and mouse genes) was detected on analytical agarose gel electrophoresis. Direct DNA sequencing of these fragments demonstrated
10 that the bulk of the purified PCR product corresponded to the expected Epo exon 5 sequence. However, for some DNA samples, purified from horse kidney and several cell lines (BHK and LLC-PK1 in particular), unknown sequences were present to various extents. These minor contaminating PCR products generated extraneous peaks in the sequence data, resulting in
15 ambiguities at several positions. Nevertheless, computer-edited analyses of generated 3' non-coding sequences were sufficient to design, if necessary, specific primers with greater than 95% accuracy (data not shown).

Cloning of Partial cDNAs Encoding the Complete Mature Epo Protein. As we previously mentioned, we were unable to obtain any
20 amplification with cDNAs prepared from renal-derived mammalian cell lines. Therefore, we tested our battery of primers on reverse-transcribed RNAs prepared from kidney of several mammals. We have successfully amplified Epo cDNA from: one primate, Rhesus monkey (*Macaca mullata*), one carnivore, cat (*Felis catus*), one rodent, rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) and two
25 artiodactyls, pig (*Sus scrofa*) and sheep (*Ovis aries*). The aligned nucleotide sequences are presented in Figure 3. They have been submitted to GenBank and have been assigned accession numbers.

Rhesus monkey, rat and sheep cDNAs were amplified using the ATG/NCO1 primer-pair combination. Pig and cat sequences were obtained
30 by the use of a 5' 24-mer specific primer (SP1-5' TGCTTCTGCTATCTTTGCTGCTGC 3') [SEQ. ID NO: 3]. IV1/EX2R

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sequencing demonstrated that this exon 2 sequence was shared by the two species. In all PCR amplifications, NC01 was used as the reverse primer. Conservation of the NC01 sequence among mammals suggests a potential biological role of this nucleotide sequence (perhaps in modulating the stability of Epo mRNA) (Rondon, I. J. *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 266:16594-16598 (1991)). Considerable homology is also found in the sequenced 3' untranslated segment of exon 5 (Figure 4).

When compared with human Epo, the overall percentages of nucleotide identity are, respectively: 93.5 for the Rhesus monkey, 86.7 for the cat, 85.7 for the pig, 83 for the sheep and 75.5 for the rat. Rhesus monkey and Cynomolgus monkey (Lin, F.-K. *et al.*, *Gene* 44:201-209 (1986)) were 99.6% identical. Mouse (McDonald, J.D. *et al.*, *Mol. & Cell Biol.* 6:842-848 (1986); Shoemaker, C.B. *et al.*, *Mol. & Cell Biol.* 6:849-858 (1986)) and rat nucleotide sequences showed greater than 93% identity. The two sequenced artiodactyls, pig and sheep, showed 88% identity.¹

Comparison of Mammalian Epo Primary Sequences

Propeptides. The predicted amino acid propeptide sequences of several mammals are presented in Figure 5. In the primates, there was strong conservation of the sequences of deduced propeptides, with only two amino acid (aa) substitutions at positions -11 (Leu in humans vs. Val in both monkeys) and -2 (Leu in humans vs. Pro in both monkeys). Expression of Cynomolgus monkey Epo gene in cultured mammalian cells resulted in the production of mature monkey Epo that was elongated at the N-terminus by three additional residues: Val-Pro-Gly (Lin, F.-K. *et al.*, *Gene* 44:201-209 (1986)). As the Rhesus monkey has the same substitutions, an identical site

¹ Several PCR attempts on total RNA purified from the horse's kidney were unsuccessful, even when using 5' and 3' specific equine primers (SP), presumably because analysis on 1% formaldehyde agarose gel demonstrated the degradation of the RNA.

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of cleavage is likely. The Leu to Pro amino acid replacement at -2 is probably responsible for the differential activity of the signal peptidase observed between man and monkeys. The three rodents, mouse, rat, and hamster, were found to have identical propeptide amino acid sequences.

- 5 **Mature protein.** A comparison of the three previously published and our five deduced amino acid sequences of mature Epo proteins is shown in Figure 6. Erythropoietin is highly conserved among mammals. The amino acid alignment showed that more than 63% of the molecule is composed of invariant amino acids (106 residues) (Figure 6A). Most of the observed
10 substitutions are conservative, involving residues with similar physical and chemical properties. The calculated percentages of sequence identity are shown in Table II below.

15

TABLE II Degree of conservation among mammals of the mature Epo proteins The percentages of identity among the various sequences were determined from the amino acid alignment reported in Figure 6.		
		% identity
Primates	Man/Rhesus Monkey	90.5
	Rhesus/Cynomolgus	98.8
Rodents	man/mouse	79.8
	man/rat	82.1
	mouse/rat	93.5
Artiodactyls	man/sheep	81.0
	man/pig	81.6
	sheep/pig	88.7
Carnivores	man/cat	84.5

20

There is 100% conservation of Cys7 at the N-terminal portion of the polypeptide and Cys161 near the C-terminus. This disulfide bridge is essential

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to the formation of a stable and functional cytokine (Wang, F.F. *et al.*, *Endocrinology* 116:2286-2292 (1985)). In contrast, while Cys29 is invariant in all the species we examined, Cys33 is present only in primates, sheep, pig and cat, but not in the two rodents where there is a proline. The lack of functional importance of this short disulfide loop is underscored by muteins in which tyrosine substitutions at each or both of these sites have no effect on Epo's biological activity (See Example II).

There is also 100% conservation of all three asparagine residues responsible for N-linked glycosylation. Even though Epo, deprived of its carbohydrate either by enzymatic cleavage (Takeuchi, M. *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 265:12127-12130 (1990)) or by production in bacteria (Nahri, L.O. *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 266:23022-23026 (1991)) has full *in vitro* biological activity, survival of the hormone in the circulation depends upon N-linked glycosylation (Spivack, J.L. *et al.*, *Blood* 73:90-99 (1986)). In contrast, the O-linked glycosylation site (Ser126 in human Epo) is not essential for biological function since it is missing in mouse and rat Epos.

As shown in Figure 6, there is very high conservation of sequence in regions which, by algorithms based on primary structure, are predicted to be alpha helices (See Example II). The few differences in sequence within these helical regions are conservative replacements. Indeed, some sites within these predicted alpha helices are conserved in corresponding helices of other cytokines (Manavalan, P. *et al.*, *J. Prot. Chem.* 11:321-331 (1992)). In contrast, regions predicted to be inter-helical loops are less well conserved, particularly the 14 residue stretch between residues 116 and 130 of human Epo. In Example II a mutein with a deletion of residues 111 through 119 is shown to have normal stability and biological activity, whereas a deletion of residues 122 through 126 fails to produce a detectable protein, probably owing to markedly impaired stability.

Similar overall 4 α -helical bundle structure exists or is predicted for several other cytokines/hormones, such as growth hormone (GH), granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF), IL-3, IL-4 and IL-5 (Bazan,

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J.F. *et al.*, *Immunol. Today* 11: 350-354 (1990)). Like Epo, GH exhibits a high degree of primary sequence conservation and biological crossreactivity between mammals. The mouse, rat, pig and sheep proteins show about 80% amino acid identity with human GH. In other cytokines, however, there is more sequence diversity among species. For example, the human and murine forms of IL-5, GM-CSF and IL-3 show respectively only 69, 67 and 26% amino acid homology. Furthermore, unlike Epo or GH, those proteins lack inter-species biological cross-reactivity.

Expression of the Mammalian Epo Hormones. Mammalian Epo cDNAs were subcloned into the pSG5 plasmid and transiently expressed in the monkey Cos7 cell line. Supernatants of the transfected cells were able to sustain the cellular proliferation of the murine Epo-dependent HCD57 cell line, demonstrating the biological cross-reactivity between species. As the human Epo antisera used in our radioimmunoassay bind to Epos from other species with variable affinity, the amount of produced protein was difficult to determine accurately. Experiments are in progress to further characterize the relative affinities of the various mammalian erythropoietins toward murine and human Epo receptors.

Phylogenetic Analyses of Epo Sequences. Nucleotide sequences encoding the full length mature Epo protein were analyzed by the maximum parsimony method (Czelusniak, J. *et al.*, *Meth. Enzymol.* 183:601-615 (1990); Stanhope, M.J. *et al.*, *Mol. Phylog. Evol.* 1:148-160 (1992)). An "all trees" set of computer programs determined the parsimony length of each of the 945 unrooted trees formed by the seven cDNA sequences (the terminal taxa) (Figure 4) and, on ordering those 945 trees according to increasing length, identified the minimum number of extra nucleotide substitutions needed to break up each group in the maximum parsimony (lowest length) tree. As shown in Figure 7 and 7A, the mouse and rat are strongly grouped, as are the human and monkey. The pig and sheep are more weakly grouped, in accord with accepted phylogenetic views, which place the divergence of these animals about 55-60 million years ago. As expected with the parsimony reconstruction

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on only the codon sequences, silent base substitutions occurred much more readily than amino acid replacements (Figure 7B).

The Epo intron 1-exon 2 sequences shown in Figure 3 were also analyzed by the maximum parsimony method. Figure 8 shows strength of grouping results based on all 135,135 unrooted trees formed by nine terminal taxa (in this case, cat and lion sequences, which are nearly identical, were treated as a single taxon), and Figure 8A shows a phylogenetic tree that combines maximum parsimony with established phylogenetic evidence. As the most parsimonious tree (Figure 7) for these relatively short sequences failed to join dog to the feloid (cat and lion) branch (reflecting the fact that the ancestral split between canoids and feloids traces back to the early carnivores at about 60 million years ago), the phylogenetic tree shown in Figure 7A is a near most parsimonious tree in which dog joins the feloids. The rodents (mouse and hamster) are strongly grouped, as are the feloids (cat and lion), and at more moderate strength the cetacean (dolphin) is grouped with the artiodactyls (sheep and pig). There are other molecular data as well as some paleontological data that depict cetaceans originating from early artiodactyls (Czelusniak, J. *et al. Meth. Enzymol.* 183:601-615 (1990); Czelusniak, J. *et al.*, In "Current Mammology", Volume 2, 3rd ed., H. H. Ganoways, pp. 545-572, Plenum Publ. Corp. (1990); Irwin, D.M. *et al.*, *J. Mol. Evol.* 32:128-144 (1991); Gingreich, P.D. *et al.*, *Science* 249:154-157 (1990); Novacek, M.J., *Nature* 356:121-125 (1992)).

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EXAMPLE II

Structure Function Relationships of Erythropoietin: Muteins that Test a Model of Tertiary Structure

Summary

5 On the basis of its primary sequence and the location of its disulfide bonds, we propose a structural model of the erythropoietic hormone erythropoietin (Epo) which predicts a 4 α -helical bundle motif, in common with other cytokines. In order to test this model, site directed mutants were prepared by high level transient expression in Cos7 cells and analyzed by a
10 radio-immune assay and by bioassays utilizing mouse and human Epo dependent cell lines. Deletions of 5 to 8 residues within predicted α helices resulted in the failure of export of the mutant protein from the cell. In contrast, deletions at the N-terminus (Δ 1-6), the C-terminus (Δ 163-166), or in predicted interhelical loops (AB: Δ 32-36, Δ 53-57; BC: Δ 78-82; CD:
15 Δ 111-119) resulted in the export of immunologically detectable Epo muteins that were biologically active. The mutein Δ 48-52 could be readily detected by RIA but had markedly decreased biological activity. However, replacement of each of these deleted residues by serine resulted in Epo muteins with full biological activity. Replacement of Cys29 and Cys33 by
20 tyrosine residues also resulted in the export of fully active Epo. Therefore this small disulfide loop is not critical to Epo's stability or function. The properties of the muteins that we tested are consistent with our proposed model of tertiary structure.

Introduction

Humoral regulation of red blood cell production was first proposed at the beginning of this century (Carnot, P., *et al.*, *C.R. Seances Acad. Sci.* 143:432-35 (1906)). Convincing physiologic experiments documenting the existence of erythropoietin (Epo) (Krumdieck, N., *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med* 54:14-17 (1943); Reissmann, K.R., *Blood* 5:372-380 (1950); Erslev, A., *Blood* 8:349-357 (1953); Jacobson, L.O., *et al.*, *Nature* 179:633-634 (1957)) were followed by its purification (Miyake, T., *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 252:5558-5564 (1977)) and partial structural characterization (Lai, P.-H., *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 261:3116-3121 (1986)). The molecular cloning of this biologically and clinically important cytokine (Jacobs, K., *et al.*, *Nature* 313:806-810 (1985); Lin, F.-K., *et al.*, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 82:7580-7585 (1985)) has led to further understanding of its properties (Sasaki, H., *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 262:12059-12076 (1987); Davis, J.M., *et al.*, *Biochemistry* 26:2633-2638 (1987)).

The binding of Epo to its cognate receptor (D'Andrea, A.D., *et al.*, *Cell* 57:277-285 (1989)) on erythroid progenitors in the bone marrow results in salvaging these cells from apoptosis (Koury, M.J., *et al.*, *Science* 248:378-381 (1990)), allowing them to proliferate and differentiate into circulating erythrocytes. The Epo receptor is a member of an ever enlarging family of cytokine receptors (Bazan, F., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 164:788-796 (1989)). In like manner, Epo shares weak sequence homology with other members of a family of cytokines which also include growth hormone, prolactin, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, GCSF, GM-CSF, M-CSF, oncostatin M, leukemia inhibitory factor and ciliary neurotrophic factor (Parry, D.A.D., *et al.*, *J. Mol. Recognition* 1:107-110 (1988); Bazan, F., *Immunology Today* 11:350-354 (1990); Manavalan, P., *et al.*, *J. Protein Chem.* 11:321-331 (1992)). The genes encoding these proteins have similar numbers of exons as well as a clear relationship between intron-exon boundaries and predicted α -helical structure. These similarities

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have led to the prediction that this family of cytokines share a common pattern of folding into a compact globular structure consisting of four amphipathic α -helical bundles. Such theoretical models of the structures of human growth hormone (Cohen, F.E., *et al.*, *Proteins: Struct. Func. Genet.* 2:162-166 (1987)) and IL-4 (Curtis, B.M., *et al.*, *Proteins: Struct. Func. Genet.* 11:111-119 (1991)) have been in remarkably good agreement with subsequent structures established by X-ray diffraction (HGH) (Abdel-Meguid, S.S., *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:6434-6437 (1987); deVos, A.M., *et al.*, *Science* 255:306-312 (1992)) or by multidimensional NMR (IL-4) (Redfield, C., *et al.*, *Biochemistry* 30:11029-11035 (1991); Powers, R., *et al.*, *Science* 256:1673-1677 (1992)). Moreover, the crystal structures of GM-CSF (Diederichs, K., *et al.*, *Science* 254:1779-1782 (1991)) and monomeric M-CSF (Pandit, J., *et al.*, *Science* 258:1358-1362 (1992)) are also in reasonable agreement with their predicted structures.

Thus far, the structure of Epo has not been analyzed by either X-ray diffraction or by NMR. In order to begin to gain an understanding of structure-function relationships, we have taken a three-pronged approach:

a) Sequence determination of Epo from mammals of different orders in order to establish regions of homology. This work is described in Example I.

b) Construction of a model of the three-dimensional structure of Epo, followed by the design and preparation of muteins that test this model. These experiments are presented in this Example.

c) Design and testing of muteins that provide information on receptor binding domain(s). This work is presented in Example III.

Materials and Methods

Computer-based Modeling of Structure

Prediction of Secondary Structure. Epo sequences from human, monkey, mouse, rat, sheep, pig, and cat were aligned (See Example I), and
5 examined using a hierarchical approach to secondary structure prediction that assumes that these proteins are members of the α/α folding class (Levitt, M. *et al.*, *Nature* 261:552-558 (1976)). First, the pattern-based method of Cohen, F.E. *et al.*, *Biochemistry* 25:266-275 (1986) for turn prediction was used to delimit sequence blocks likely to contain secondary structure. Predictions using
10 the methods of Garnier, J. *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 120:97-120 (1978) and Chou, P.Y. *et al.*, *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* 47:251-276 (1978) suggested α -helical regions within these blocks. Finally, helical wheel projections were used to examine and then limit helix length based on preserving amphipathic character as codified in the work of Presnell, S.R. *et al.*, *Biochemistry* 31:983-993
15 (1992). The locations of glycosylation sites were also used to suggest helix boundaries.

Tertiary Structure Prediction. Earlier investigations have revealed the general principles of helix-to-helix packing in globular proteins (Richmond, T.J., *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 119:537-55 (1978)). Exploring these principles,
20 Cohen, F.E. *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 132:275-288 (1979) developed a method for the generation of three-dimensional protein structures from the secondary structure assignment. These methods have been applied to myoglobin, tobacco mosaic virus coat protein, growth hormone, α - and β -interferon, IL-2, and IL-4 (Cohen, F.E., *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 132:275-288 (1979); Cohen, F.E., *et al.*,
25 *Science* 234:349-352 (1986); Cohen, F.E., *et al.*, *Proteins: Struc. Func. Gen.* 2:162-166 (1987); Sternberg, M.J.E., *et al.*, *Int. J. Biological Macromolecules* 4:137-144 (1982)).

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The algorithm for tertiary structure generation is divided into four computations. The program **aapatch** identifies clusters of hydrophobic residues within the putative helices that could mediate helix-helix interactions (Richmond, T.J., *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 119:537-55 (1978)). **Aafold** generates all possible helix pairings according to the location and geometric preferences of the interaction sites. **Aabuild** generates the three-dimensional models of all possible structures from the list of helix pairings (from **aafold**) and subject to steric restrictions and geometric constraints on chain folding. In the final step, **aavector** applies the user defined distance constraints (e.g., disulfide bridges) to the structures generated. At this stage, coordinates have been specified only for residues in the core α -helices. For residues in sequentially distinct loops, lower bounds on the inter-residue distances can be inferred from the relevant helix terminus.

Preparation of Epo Muteins

Construction of the Mutagenic/Mammalian Expression Plasmid. A M13 plasmid, containing a 1.4 Kb EcoRI-EcoRI human Epo cDNA insert (λ Epo FL12) was a gift from Genetics Institute (Cambridge, MA) (Jacobs, K., *et al.*, *Nature* 313:806-810 (1985)). A 943 bp EcoRI-BglII fragment, corresponding to the complete coding sequence of the wild type human erythropoietin, including untranslated regions 216 bp upstream and 183 bp downstream, was inserted into the mammalian expression plasmid pSG5 (Stratagene) (Sambrook, J., *et al.*, In "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", 2nd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, pp. 1.38-1.41 (1989)) and named pSG5-Epo/WT.

Site-Directed Mutagenesis was carried out according to the protocol described by Kunkel, T.A., *et al.*, *Meth. Enzymol.* 154:367-382 (1987). Single-stranded DNA was rescued from the pSG5-Epo/WT phagemid grown overnight in *E. coli* CJ236, in 2XYT media containing M13KO7 helper phage

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(In Vitrogen) and 70 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ kanamycin (Sigma). The resulting uracil-containing ssDNA was used as a template for mutagenesis. Oligonucleotides (24 to 46 mer) were synthesized with their 5' and 3' ends complementary to the target wild type Epo sequence. A large variety of mutations (base substitutions, deletions and insertions) were created at the centers of the mutagenic primer sequences. Annealing of the phosphorylated primers (10:1 oligonucleotide/DNA template molecular ratio) was performed in 10 μl of a 20 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4, 2 mM MgCl_2 , 50 mM NaCl solution. The reactions were incubated at 80°C for 5 minutes, then allowed to cool slowly to room temperature over a one hour period. The DNA polymerization was initiated by the addition as a mix of 1 μl of 10X synthesis buffer (100 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4, 50 mM MgCl_2 , 10 mM ATP, 5 mM each dNTPs, 20 mM DTT), 0.5 μl (8 units) of T4 DNA ligase and 1 μl (1 unit) of T4 DNA polymerase (Boehringer Mannheim). After 2 hours at 37°C, 80 μl of 1X TE was added. 5 μl of the diluted reaction mix was used to transform competent *E. coli* NM522 (ung^+ , dut^+).

Since a 40-80% mutation yield is normally obtained, 4 to 5 double-stranded plasmid clones from each reaction were sequenced with 7-deazadGTP and Sequenase (U.S. Biochemical) (Sanger, F., *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 74:5463-5467 (1977)). As a rule, the entire coding sequences of the Epo mutants were examined for the presence of unwanted mutation by sequencing or restriction enzyme mapping.

Production of Wild Type Epo and Epo Muteins in Mammalian Cells.
Cos7 cells grown to approx. 70% confluency were transfected with 10 μg recombinant plasmid DNA per 10 cm dish using the calcium phosphate precipitation protocol (Kingston, R.E., *et al.*, In "Current Protocols in Molecular Biology", Green Publishing Associates & Wiley Interscience, NY, pp. 9.1.1-9.1.9 (1991)). As a control of transfection efficiency, in several experiments 2 μg of pCH110 plasmid (Pharmacia) was co-transfected and β -galactosidase activity measured in the cytoplasmic extracts.

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RNA Blot-Hybridization Analysis. Total RNAs were prepared from cultured Cos7 cells (Chirgwin, J.M., *et al.*, *Biochemistry* 18:5294-5299 (1979)) and 2 μ g samples electrophoresed on a 1.1% agarose gel containing 2.2 M formaldehyde. Transfer to GeneScreen Plus filters (New England Nuclear) and hybridization with a 32 P-labeled wt Epo probe were carried out as previously described (Faquin, W.C., *et al.*, *Blood* 79:1987-1994 (1992)).

Quantitation of Transiently-Expressed Recombinant Epos. The amount of secreted protein in the supernatants of transfected Cos7 was determined by a radioimmune assay (RIA). The RIA was performed using a high titer rabbit polyclonal antiserum raised against the human wild type Epo and produced in our laboratory. 125 I-labeled recombinant Epo was obtained from Amersham. Details of the protocol have been published elsewhere (Faquin, W.C., *et al.*, *Exp. Hematol.* 21: 420-426 (1993)).

Immunoprecipitation of 35 S-labeled Epo Proteins. Three days after transfection, the Cos7 monolayers were washed extensively with 1X PBS and the cells incubated for 20 minutes at 37°C in 2 ml of Met/Cys⁻ Minimum Essential Media Eagle modified. In each culture dish, 100 μ l of TRAN35S-LABEL (35 S]-cysteine and 35 S]-methionine, ~ 10 mCi/ml, ICN Biochemical) was then added. After two hours, the conditioned media were harvested and cellular extracts were prepared by lysis in radioimmune precipitation buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 0.02 % (w/v) sodium azide, 0.1 % (w/v) SDS, 0.5 % (w/v) sodium deoxycholate, 1 % (w/v) Triton X-100, 1 mM phenylmethanesulfonyl fluoride and 1 μ g/ml aprotinin). Samples were precleared with rabbit preimmune serum/protein A-Sepharose CL-4B (Pharmacia) for two hours. Immunoprecipitations were performed overnight with our polyclonal antibody specific for human recombinant wild type Epo and immunoadsorbed with protein A-Sepharose CL-4B. Immunoprecipitates were run on 15% SDS-polyacrylamide gels (Laemmli, U.K., *Nature* 227:680-685 (1970)) and analyzed by autoradiography after treatment with Enhance (New England Nuclear).

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Bioassays. The dose-dependent proliferation activities of wild type Epo and Epo muteins were assayed *in vitro* using three different target cells: murine spleen cells, following a modification of the method of Krystal (Krystal, G., *Exp. Hematol.* 11:649-60 (1983); Goldberg, M.A., *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:7972-7976 (1987)); Epo responsive murine erythroleukemia cell line, developed by Hankins (Hankins, W.D., *et al.*, *Blood* 70:173a (1987)); and human Epo-dependent UT-7/Epo cell line, derived from the bone marrow of a patient with acute megakaryoblastic leukemia (Komatsu, N., *et al.*, *Cancer Res.* 51:341-348 (1991)). After 22 to 72 hours of incubation with increasing amounts of recombinant proteins, cellular growth was determined by [³H]-thymidine (New England Nuclear) uptake or by the colorimetric MTT assay (Sigma) (Yoshimura, A., *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:4139-4143 (1990)).

Bacterial Expression. The wild type Epo target, corresponding to the nucleotide sequence coding for the mature protein, was PCR-amplified using appropriate primers. In the sense primer an NdeI site (CATATG) was placed immediately 5' to the Ala1 codon of the mature protein. In the antisense primer a BglII site was placed 3' to the TGA stop codon. After enzymatic digestion, the 516 bp PCR fragment was inserted in an NdeI/BamHI-cut pET16b plasmid (Novagen), which has a T7 promoter followed immediately by the lac operator. IPTG induction of transformed *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) (T7 RNA polymerase⁺, Ion⁻, ompT⁻) resulted in high levels of expression of a fusion protein with a ten histidine stretch at the amino terminus. The oligo-His tag allowed the binding of the produced (His₁₀)-Epo on a nickel affinity resin and its elution by increasing imidazole concentrations in presence of phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (Sigma). Most of the produced protein formed insoluble aggregates and was solubilized and affinity-purified under denaturing conditions in 6 M guanidine-HCl. Oxidative refolding was performed by overnight dialysis at 4°C against 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 40 μM CuSO₄ and 2% (wt/vol) Sarkosyl. Soluble protein was further dialyzed against 20 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 100 mM NaCl, 2 mM CaCl₂ and subjected to factor Xa

(New England Biolabs) cleavage to remove the NH₂-polyHis sequence. Monitoring of the fusion protein following induction and during the various steps of purification was done by electrophoresis on a 15% polyacrylamide-SDS gel, stained with Coomassie Brilliant Blue. Alternatively, the His-Epo
5, fusion protein was detected on Western Blot (Gershoni, J.M., *et al.*, *Anal. Biochem.* 131:1-15 (1983)), using a 1/2000 dilution of our wt native Epo polyclonal antibody and a second biotinylated rabbit-specific antibody which is detected with a streptavidin-alkaline phosphatase conjugate (Amersham).

In Vitro Transcription/Translation. Sense and antisense primers,
10 creating new BglII sites respectively 5' and 3' of the initiator and stop codons, were used in a polymerase chain reaction on pSG5-Epo/WT template. After BglII cleavage, the 594 bp PCR-fragment was subcloned into p SP64T (Krieg, P.A., *et al.*, *Nucl. Acid. Res.* 12:7057-7070 (1984)). This SP6 containing vector provides 5' and 3' flanking regions from Xenopus β -globin mRNA,
15 which allow efficient *in vitro* transcription/translation. Previous experiments showed poor yields of *in vitro* translated protein, when using the GC-rich natural 5' Epo untranslated region (UTR). One step *in vitro* transcription/translation was carried out by incubation of 1 μ g of circular p64T-Epo in a 50 μ l reaction volume of SP6-TnT coupled rabbit reticulocyte lysate system
20 (Promega), in presence of [³⁵S]-cysteine (1200 Ci/mM; New England Nuclear). In some cases, canine pancreatic microsomal membranes were added to the reaction mix. A purified GST-human Epo receptor extracellular domain fusion protein (EREx) was a gift from W. Harris and J. Winkelman, and the binding of the ³⁵S-labeled translation products onto EREx-glutathione
25 agarose beads were performed as described (Harris, K.W., *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 267:15205-15209 (1992)).

Results

Construction of a Model of the Three-Dimensional Structure of Erythropoietin

From an analysis of the putative Epo helix sequences, aapatch
5 identified eight possible helix-helix interaction sites. In principle, these sites could be used to generate 1.6×10^4 structures. Of these, only 706 maintained the connectivity of the chain and were sterically sensible. These structures resembled four helix bundles, an increasingly common motif in protein structure (Presnell, S.R., *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 86:6592-6596 (1989)).
10 The structures that were not compatible with the native disulfide bridge between Cys₇ and Cys₁₆₁ were eliminated. This reduced the total number of structures from 706 to 184 (total computer time approximately 1 hr. on a Silicon Graphics IRIS 4D/35G). The remaining structures were then rank ordered by solvent-accessible surface contact area, a measure of the validity
15 of model structures. The most compact structures were right handed, all anti-parallel four-helix bundles with no overhand connections, but this may be an artifact of a failure to add the polypeptide chain that forms the loops to the helical core constructed by aabuild. The other less compact structures were left-handed four-helix bundles with two overhand loops, a topology previously
20 seen in the structures of IL-4 and growth hormone. We suspect that this is the likely structure for Epo. The consensus for assignments of putative α -helices in human Epo are summarized in Table III. First, analysis of the topological distribution of known four-helix bundle structures indicate that nearly all examples have an antiparallel orientation (Presnell, S.R., *et al.*, *Proc. Natl.*
25 *Acad. Sci.* 86:6592-6596 (1989)). Second, the left-handed four-helix bundles with two overhand connections arranges the four amphipathic helices to form a compact hydrophobic core. Finally, a path for the loop regions of Epo can be imagined by analogy to IL-4 and growth hormone that preserves the compact globular nature of the Epo model structure. Figure 9 shows

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schematic representations of the possible topological interactions between the four-anti-parallel α -helical bundles.

Table III			
Predicted α -helical regions of the mature erythropoietin protein			
Helix	N-terminus	C-terminus	Potential Helix-Helix Interaction Sites
A	9	22	19
B	59	76	63, 67; 70, 71
C	90	107	95, 102
D	132	152	141
Data were obtained using the various algorithms for secondary and tertiary structure generations described under Materials and Methods.			

Several authors have suggested that the helical cytokines form a structural superfamily (Cohen, F.E., *et al.*, *Science* 234:349-352 (1986); Parry, D.A.D., *et al.*, *J. Mol. Recognition* 1:107-110 (1988); Bazan, J.F., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm.* 164:788-795 (1989); Cosman, D., *et al.*, *Trends Biochem. Sci.* 15:265-270 (1990); Bazan, J.F., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 87:6934-6938 (1990)). On the basis of both the mature protein and the individual α -helices, Epo seems to be more closely related to growth hormone, prolactin, IL-6 and GM-CSF rather than the other members of the helical cytokine superfamily. Nevertheless, recent improvements in algorithms for the identification of distant evolutionary relationships between proteins from structural fingerprints suggested that it might be possible to align the IL-4 structure to the Epo sequences. The Eisenberg (Bowie, J.U., *et al.*, *Science* 253:164-170 (1991)) structural environment and 3D-1D profile methods are a powerful tool for recognizing that a sequence is compatible with a known structure, e.g., a four-helix bundle. The NMR structure of IL-4 from Smith, L.J., *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 224:899-904 (1992) was used to construct a 3D-1D profile. A mixture of sequences including four helix

bundles, globins, and non-helical structures were aligned against the IL-4 profile. Not surprisingly, the IL-4 structures from human and mouse gave the highest scores ($Z^2 = 22.8$ and 8.1). However, the other known four-helix bundle cytokines known to share a similar fold with IL-4, e.g., human growth hormone (Abdel-Meguid, S.S., *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 84:6434-6437 (1987)) ($Z = 2.3$) and GM-CSF (Diederichs, K., *et al.*, *Science* 254:1779-1782 (1991)) ($Z = 2.3$) fared no better than some globin sequences (Kuroda's and slug sea hare globin, $Z = 5.0$ and 4.8) that adopt a distinct tertiary structure. The results for the human and sheep Epo sequences were also ambiguous ($Z = 1.6$ and 0.8). These results suggest that while profile methods are a powerful tool for recognizing structural similarity, their failure to identify homology does not exclude the possibility that two proteins share a common fold. For distantly related or unrelated structures, current profile methods cannot replace *de novo* methods for tertiary structure prediction.

15 *Design and Expression of Epo Muteins that Test the Proposed Structure*

To test the proposed four α -helical bundle structure of erythropoietin and at the same time to attempt to locate functional domains, we created by site-directed mutagenesis a series of deletion, insertion and replacement mutants. These muteins were designed to analyze the principal predicted structural features of the molecule: α -helices, interconnecting loops, as well as the NH_2 and COOH termini. Structural and functional implications of the disulfide bridges and the glycosylation sites were also investigated.

α Helices. Short amino acid deletions were prepared in, or close to, the predicted A, B, C and D α helices. Human wild type and muteins were

25 ²Z-scores are used to describe the normalized weight associated with a profile score. A distribution is built from a collection of sequences with a mean 2 score of 0.0 and a standard deviation of 1.0. Z-scores greater than 6.0 are associated with significant alignments. Z-scores between 3.0 and 6.0 may or may not be structurally relevant.

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transiently expressed in Cos7 cells. Northern blot analyses demonstrated that all the mutant plasmids produced about the same amount of mRNA as that of the wild type (data not shown). Yet, no detectable amount of Epo protein could be found in the Cos7 supernatants, either by radioimmunoassay or by
 5 bioassay using various Epo-dependent cell lines. Table IV summarizes these findings.

TABLE IV

Short deletions in, or close to, α helices

<u>mutants.</u>			
Δ 12-16	9 ↓ 22	A	HELIX
Δ 65-69	59 ↓ 76	B	HELIX
Δ 96-100 Δ 105-109	90 ↓ 107	C	HELIX
Δ 122-126 Δ 131-135 Δ 140-144 Δ 142-150 Δ 152-155 Δ 156-160	132 ↓ 152	D	HELIX

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- RNA levels comparable to WT.
- no detectable Epo in the Cos7 supernatant, both by RIA and bioassay.

Predicted N and C termini of each α helix are indicated in the vertical boxes.

An example of SDS-PAGE of immunoprecipitants from *in vivo* ^{35}S -labeling is presented in Figure 10. As expected, when Cos7 cells were transfected with pSG5-Epo/WT, a 35-37 KD band was detected in the supernatant. In contrast, the deletion mutants (Table IV) could be detected in
 5 cellular extracts but were not exported from the cells. Figure 10 shows the

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cytoplasmic retention of the mutein $\Delta 140-144$, lacking four residues in the middle of the predicted D helix. The apparent molecular weight (around 28 kD) is less than expected for a five-amino acid deletion. Therefore not only the secretion, but also the glycosylation, seem to be impaired. None of these muteins had deletion of glycosylation sites. It is likely that full glycosylation of Epo requires conservation of its molecular architecture. Similar results (reported in Table IV) were obtained for all the muteins having partial deletion of an α helical peptide segment.

Because contaminants in crude Cos7 cellular extracts severely interfere with the radioimmunoassay, no direct Epo quantitation was possible. However, aliquots of hypotonic extracts of Cos7 transfected with wild type Epo were able to sustain HDC57 proliferation. No similar biological activity was found for muteins with limited deletion of a helices.

Interconnecting Loops. The peptide segment joining A and B helices presents several interesting features (Figure 11). AB loop consists of 36 amino acids. Two N-glycosylation sites and a small disulfide bridge are located in the first half and their biological implications will be discussed later. The COOH end of the AB loop contains a stretch of amino acids that is strongly conserved among mammals (See Example I). Alignments of human, monkeys, cat, mouse, rat, pig, and sheep Epos showed a consensus sequence: DTKVNFYAWKR(M/I)(E/D)VG (residues 43 to 57) [SEQ. ID NO: 4]. Three deletions were constructed: $\Delta 43-47$, $\Delta 48-52$, and $\Delta 53-57$, and transiently expressed in Cos7. The amount of muteins detected by RIA in the supernatants of transfected cells was 10 to 40% lower than observed with wild type Epo (Figure 11A). Nevertheless, the three secreted muteins were biologically active. However, because $\Delta 48-52$ exhibited a marked decrease of the specific bioactivity, this site was studied in more detail by means of serine replacements. Krystal *ex vivo* bioassay as well as HCD57 and UT-7/Epo *in vitro* bioassays showed that these Ser mutants had biological activities similar to that of wild type (Figure 11B). Therefore, the observed decreases in both RIA and bioassay for the three deletion mutants are likely

to be the result of changes of structural conformation. The long length of loop AB may be critical for the up-up-down-down topography. A shorter AB segment may impose a strain on the interhelical connection. Chou and Fasman algorithms (Chou, P.Y., *et al.*, *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* 47:251-276 (1978)) predicted a short β -sheet structure from residues 44 to 51 ($\langle Pa \rangle$; $\langle Pb \rangle$, 1.005 < 1.196). The presence of a short region of β -sheet in the connection between helices 1 and 2 (A and B) have been documented in the analyses of the three-dimensional structures of IL-4 (Redfield, C., *et al.*, *Biochemistry* 30:11029-11045 (1991); Powers, R., *et al.*, *Science* 256:1673-1677 (1992)), GM-CSF (Diederichs, K., *et al.*, *Science* 254:1779-1782 (1991)), and monomeric M-CSF (Pandit, J., *et al.*, *Science* 258:1358-1362 (1992)). In contrast, in human GH a short segment of a helix is found at the same location (Abdel-Meguid, S.S., *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:6434-6437 (1987)). The structure/function implications of these short features are not yet understood.

Helix B is linked to helix C by a much shorter segment (residues 77 to 89) and contains in its center the third N-glycosylation site (Asn83). When the $\Delta 78-82$ mutein was expressed, a secreted protein was detected in the conditioned medium and conferred proliferative bioactivity on Epo-dependent cell lines (see Figure 16).

A similar long crossover connection (23 amino acids) is found between helix C and helix D. In contrast to what we previously observed for loop AB, a large deletion of nine residues at position 111-119 or a seven amino acid insertion of a myc epitope after residue 116 did not affect the secretion of these muteins (Figure 12). Furthermore, these two proteins had normal specific activity, as seen by the ratio of bioassay to RIA. Our rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against the native form of the human wild type fully recognized the two mutants, demonstrating that the overall spatial conformation of Epo was well preserved. According to the algorithm of Emini, E.A., *et al.*, *J. Virol.* 55:836-839 (1985), the residues 111-119 are predicted to be at the surface of the molecule. Primary amino acid alignments

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of mammalian Epo showed a large variation in the sequence of residues 116 to 130, including amino acid deletion, insertion, and substitution (See Example I). Surprisingly, when the deletion $\Delta 122-126$ mutein, which removed the O-glycosylation site (Ser 126), was transiently expressed in monkey cells, protein secretion was inhibited. Both rodents, rat and mouse, lack the O-glycosylation site because of a Ser126 to Pro replacement. Furthermore, when a Ser126 replacement mutein was expressed in normal CHO cells, (DeLorme, E., *et al.*, *Biochemistry* 331:9871-9876 (1992)) or when wild type Epo was expressed in cells having a defect in O-linked glycosylation (Wasley, L.C., *et al.*, *Blood* 77:2624-2632 (1991)), neither secretion nor biological activity were impaired. Therefore, failure of secretion of the $\Delta 122-126$ mutein may be the result of some other structural alteration. In particular, the proline residue at position 122 is invariant among mammals.

N and C Termini. Deletion of residues 2 to 6 only slightly affected the processing of a biologically active protein (see Figure 16). This deletion may impair cleavage of the propeptide, therefore explaining the lower yield of secreted Epo mutein in comparison to that of wild type. The fact that the mature monkey protein has an elongated (Val-Pro-Gly) N-terminus strongly suggests that the N-terminal part is not involved in the bioactivity of the molecule. Further evidence comes from the results, reported below, on the N-poly-His-Epo fusion protein expressed in *E. coli*, and also from the identical binding of *in vitro* translated ³⁵S-labeled wild type Epo onto EREX-glutathione agarose beads (Figure 13), with or without addition of canine pancreatic microsomal membranes which permit cleavage of the propeptide.³

The C-terminal sequence following helix D can clearly be divided into two distinct domains, separated by Cys161. The residues 151 to 161 were of special interest because they are highly conserved among mammals (See Example I). There are only two substitutions: Lys164 replaced by a Thr in

³All the mutants described in this example were subcloned into pSPG4T plasmid.

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artiodactyls and cat, and Ala160 is replaced by a Val in mouse Epo. Both the $\Delta 152-155$ and the $\Delta 156-160$ muteins remained in the cytosol of the transfected Cos7 (Table IV). One possible explanation is that the residues 152 to 160 may, in fact, participate in the D helix. We predict that Gly151 is the break point of the structure. However, it is possible that this residue causes only a bend in the a helical structure and helix D may extend to Gly158.

The C-terminal part of the protein (residues 162 to 166) is clearly not involved in any structural or functional feature. Thus, the deletion of the four last amino acids or the replacement of residues 162-166 by either a KDEL sequence or a poly-histidine sequence⁴ did not modify the specific activity of the erythropoietin (Figure 14). Radioimmunoassay revealed that the secretion of the KDEL-tail mutein in the media of transfected cells was 45% less than normally obtained with the wild type Epo. However, when compared to the wild type, this mutein had more biological activity in the hypotonic Cos7 cell extracts. The KDEL COOH-terminal sequence has been shown to be essential for the retention of several proteins in the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum (Andres, D.A., *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 266:14288-14282 (1991)). Nevertheless, because of overproduction in transiently expressed cells, a large percentage of recombinant protein escaped into the media.

Disulfide Bridges. Wang *et al.* demonstrated that the biological activity of Epo was lost irreversibly if the sulfhydryl groups were alkylated (Wang, F.F., *et al.*, *Endocrinology* 116:2286-2292 (1985)). The mature human Epo has two internal disulfide bonds: Cys7=Cys161, linking the NH₂ and COOH termini of the protein and a small bridge between Cys29 and Cys33. Cys33 was previously changed to Pro by site-directed mutagenesis, and the resulting protein was reported to have greatly reduced *in vitro* biological activity (Lin, F.-K., *Molecular and Cellular Aspects of*

⁴The poly-His tail wild type mutant was purified by means of nickel affinity chromatography which will enable quantitation of cytosolic-retained mutants. The (His)₆ COOH-terminal sequence has been appended to all the muteins described in this example.

Erythropoietin and Erythropoiesis H8:23-36, NATO ASI Series, Springer-Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg (1987)). However, rat and mouse Epos have the same substitution and yet exhibit full cross-species bioactivity. To resolve the role of the small disulfide bridge in human Epo function, we created a C29Y/C33Y double mutation. The resulting mutein was normally processed and showed the same *in vitro* bioactivity as the wild type (Figure 11A).⁵ Furthermore, the deletion of five amino acid residues (Δ 32-36) did not impair the secretion of a biologically active mutein. These data demonstrated that only the native and fully conserved disulfide bridge Cys7=Cys161 is crucial for the preservation of the molecular structure of erythropoietin.

Functional Role of the Glycosylation. Natural or recombinant human Epo is a heavily glycosylated protein; 40% of its molecular weight is sugars (Davis, J.M., *et al.*, *Biochemistry* 26:2633-2638 (1987)). The protein has three N-linked oligosaccharide chains, located at amino acid positions 24 and 38 (in predicted loop AB) and position 83 (in loop BC). It has one O-linked carbohydrate chain at position 126 (in loop CD), which is missing in rodents. The role of these sugar chains in the biological activity of the human hormone has been extensively studied. Site-directed mutagenesis at the N-glycosylation sites demonstrated that even though the sugars were important for proper biosynthesis and secretion, their removal did not affect *in vitro* activity. This finding was corroborated by several investigators (Yamaguchi, K., *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 266:20434-20439 (1991); Dubé, S., *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 263:17516-17526 (1988)). However, Takeuchi, M., *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 265:12127-12130 (1990) found that N-glycanase digestion results in almost complete loss of biological activity. In contrast, there is general consensus that glycosylation plays a key role in the biological activity of the hormone *in vivo*. Various reports have demonstrated that the N-linked sugar chains enhance the stability and survival of Epo in the blood stream (Fukuda,

⁵Two single replacement muteins (C29Y and C33Y) were also stable and had full biological activity (results not shown).

M.N., *et al.*, *Blood* 73:84-89 (1989); Tsuda, E., *et al.*, *Eur. J. Biochem.* 188:405-411 (1990)) and protect the hormone against clearance by the liver (Sasaki, H., *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 262:12059-12076 (1987)), thereby enabling the transit of the hormone from its site of production in the kidney to its target cells in the bone marrow (Spivak, J.L., *et al.*, *Blood* 73:90-99 (1989)).

We expressed the wild type Epo in *E. coli*. Accordingly, the produced protein completely lacks sugar. The pET expression system was used and is detailed in the Methods section. IPTG induction of transformed 8L21 (DE3) bacterial strain rapidly results in a high level of expression of the poly-His Epo fusion protein (Figure 15A and 15B). After three hours of induction, we obtained a typical yield of ~1 mg of total protein per ml of culture. However, the vast majority of the expressed protein was present in the inclusion bodies and therefore its solubilization and purification on the nickel beads was performed in 6 M guanidine-HCl. Oxidative refolding and factor Xa cleavage resulted in soluble forms (Figure 15C) and the *in vitro* biological activity was tested on HCD57 cells. The cleaved *E. coli* recombinant Epo showed a notable decrease of the specific activity (10% less than the fully glycosylated mammalian expressed protein), but was still able to maintain HCD57 proliferation. The observed reduction of *in vitro* activity is likely to be due to improper refolding of the insoluble protein and impaired physical stability of the *E. coli* Epo as previously reported (Narhi, L.O., *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 266:23022-23026 (1991)). However, the fact that the *E. coli* Epo was still able to trigger HCD57 growth indicated an overall preservation of the molecular structure. The uncleaved fusion protein, with 10 His residues at the N-terminus, exhibited a 67% loss in biological activity when compared to the cleaved protein. Thus, the addition of a 20-residue sequence to the N-terminus partially inhibited the biological activity.

Discussion

Currently the accrual rate of new protein sequences through gene cloning far outstrips the rate of determination of three dimensional structure. Epo is among a large number of biologically important proteins which have not yet been analyzed by X-ray diffraction or NMR. The problem is simplified by cumulative evidence that the structures of most proteins are likely to be variations on existing themes (Levitt, M., *et al.*, *Nature* 261:552-558 (1976)). Indeed, as mentioned above, Epo appears to share common structural features with a large group of cytokines (Parry, D.A.D., *et al.*, *J. Mol. Recognition* 1:107-110 (1988); Bazan, F., *Immunology Today* 11:350-354 (1990); Manavalan, P., *et al.*, *J. Protein Chem.* 11:321-331 (1992)).

Computer-based prediction of structure can be reduced to a three stage process: secondary structure is predicted from the primary amino acid sequence and, when available, optical measurements. Analysis of Epo by circular dichroism reveals about 50% α helix and no detectable β sheet (Lai, P.-H., *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 261:3116-3121 (1986); Davis, J.M., *et al.*, *Biochemistry* 26:2633-2638 (1987)). With the knowledge of disulfide bonds, secondary structural elements are then packed into a set of alternative tertiary structures. The number of plausible arrangements can be reduced by empirical knowledge of preferred helix-helix packing geometries and the need for globular structure to form a hydrophobic core. The putative tertiary structure is then refined by standard force field calculations. Since there are a large number of alternate tertiary structures, the availability of experimentally determined structure of a homologous protein is critically important. Thus the predicted model of Epo structure gains considerable validity by knowledge of the structures of GH (Abdel-Meguid, S.S., *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:6434-6437 (1987); deVos, A.M., *et al.*, *Science* 255:306-312 (1992)) and IL4 (Redfield, C., *et al.*, *Biochemistry* 30:11029-11045 (1991); Powers, R., *et al.*, *Science* 256:1673-1677 (1992)).

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We have tested the predicted four anti-parallel α -helical bundle structure by means of site-directed mutagenesis. Deletions within predicted α helices would be expected to destabilize tertiary structure, whereas deletions or insertions in non-helical segments should be permitted unless they impose undue strain on the structure. For example, a deletion in an overhand inter-helical loop may result in insufficient length to connect the two helices. Results that we have obtained on muteins produced in mammalian (Cos7) cells are summarized in Figure 16. Our measurements of the quantities of processed mutein by RIA may underestimate the true amount of secreted Epo. Even a small deletion or insertion can result in a conformational change that may lead to impaired binding by our polyclonal antibody, raised against native human Epo. Thus the values for specific activity (biologic activity/RIA) that we report must be regarded as approximations. This caveat notwithstanding, our mutagenesis results are in good agreement with our proposed four α -helical model of erythropoietin. The proper folding of Epo into its native tertiary structure is necessary for stability and biological function. Muteins with short deletions inside predicted α -helices were not processed and exhibited no biological activity. In contrast, when deletions were created in predicted interconnecting loops, secreted proteins were detected, to varying degrees, both by radioimmunoassay and bioassay. Furthermore, additions or deletions at the N- or C-termini did not markedly impair the secretion and the biological activity of the Epo protein. Moreover, mutations at Cys29 and Cys33 showed that the small disulfide loop is not critical for biological activity. In order to delineate Epo's functionally important residues involved in the direct binding onto the Epo receptor, we have prepared and tested a series of amino acid replacements on the surfaces of the predicted α helices. These experiments are described in a Example III.

EXAMPLE III

Erythropoietin Structure-Function Relationships: Muteins That Test Functionally Important Domains

Introduction

5 The Epo receptor is a member of an ever enlarging family of cytokine receptors (Bazan, F., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 164:788-796 (1989)). In like manner, Epo shares weak sequence homology with other members of a family of cytokines which also include growth hormone, prolactin, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, G-CSF, GM-CSF, M-CSF, oncostatin M, leukemia inhibitory factor and ciliary neurotrophic factor (Parry, D.A.D. *et al.*, *J. Mol. Recognition* 1:107-110 (1988); Bazan F., *Immunology Today* 11:350-354 (1990); Manavalan, P. *et al.*, *J. Protein Chem.* 11:321-331 (1992)). The genes encoding these proteins have similar numbers of exons as well as a clear relationship between intron-exon boundaries and predicted α -helical bundles. Such theoretical models of the structures of human growth hormone (Cohen, F.E. *et al.*, *Proteins: Struct. Func. Genet.* 2:162-166 (1987)) and IL-4 (Curtis, B.M. *et al.*, *Proteins: Struct. Func. Genet.* 11:111-119 (1991)) have been in remarkably good agreement with subsequent structures established by X-ray diffraction (HGH) (Abdel-Meguid, S.S. *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:6434-6437 (1987); de Vos, A.M. *et al.*, *Science* 255:306-312 (1992)) or by multidimensional NMR (IL-4) (Redfield, C. *et al.*, *Biochemistry* 30:11029-11035 (1991); Powers, R. *et al.*, *Science* 256:1673-1677 (1992)). Moreover, the crystal structures of GM-CSF (Diederichs, K. *et al.*, *Science* 254:1779-1782 (1991)) and monomeric M-CSF (Pandit, J. *et al.*, *Science* 258:1358-1362 (1992)) are also in reasonable agreement with their predicted structures.

25 The structure of Epo has not yet been analyzed by either X-ray diffraction or by NMR. In order to begin to gain an understanding of structure-function relationships, we have taken a three-pronged approach:

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- a) Sequence determination of Epo from mammals of different orders in order to establish regions of homology. This work is described in Example I.
- b) Construction of a model of the three-dimensional structure of Epo, followed by the design and preparation of muteins that test this model. These experiments are presented in Example II.
- c) Design and testing of muteins that provide information on receptor binding domain(s). This work is presented in this Example.

10

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Construction of the Mutagenic/Mammalian Expression Plasmid. A M13 plasmid, containing a 1.4 Kb *EcoRI-EcoRI* human Epo cDNA insert (λ HEpo FL12) was a gift from Genetics Institute (Cambridge, MA) (Jacobs, K. *et al.*, *Nature* 313:806-810 (1985)). A 943 bp *EcoRI-BglIII* fragment, corresponding to the complete coding sequence of the wild-type human erythropoietin, including untranslated regions 216 bp upstream and 183 bp downstream, was inserted into the mammalian expression plasmid pSG5 (Stratagene) (Sambrook, J. *et al.*, In "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory manual", 2nd ed. Cold Spring Harbor, Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., vol. 1, pp.1.38-1.41 (1989)) and named pSG5-Epo/WT.

Site-Directed Mutagenesis was carried out according to the protocol described by Kunkel, T.A. *et al.*, *Meth. Enzymol.* 154:367-382 (1987). Single-stranded DNA was rescued from the pSG5-Epo/WT phagemid grown overnight in *E. coli* CJ236, in 2XYT media containing M13K07 helper phage (In Vitrogen) and 70 μ g/ml kanamycin (Sigma, St. Louis, Mo). The resulting uracil-containing ssDNA was used as a template for mutagenesis. Oligonucleotides (24 to 46 mer) were synthesized with their 5' and 3' ends complementary to the target wild-type Epo sequence. A large variety of mutations (base substitutions, deletions and insertions) were created at the

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centers of the mutagenic primer sequences. Annealing of the phosphorylated primers (10:1 oligonucleotide/DNA template molecular ratio) was performed in 10 μ l of a 20 mM Tris-HCL pH 7.4, 2 mM $MgCl_2$, 50 mM NaCl solution. The reactions were incubated at 80°C for 5 minutes, then allowed to cool
5 slowly to room temperature over a one hour period. The DNA polymerization was initiated by the addition as a mix of 1 μ l of 10X synthesis buffer (100 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4 50, mM $MgCl_2$, 10 mM ATP, 5 mM each dNTPs, 20 mM DTT), 0.5 μ l (8 units) of T4 DNA ligase and 1 μ l (1 unit) of T4 DNA polymerase (Boehringer Mannheim). After 2 hours at 37°C, 80 μ l of 1X TE
10 was added. 5 μ l of the diluted reaction mix was used to transform competent *E. coli* NM522 (*ung*⁺, *dut*⁺).

Since a 40-80% mutation yield is normally obtained, 4 to 5 double-stranded plasmid clones from each reaction were sequenced with 7-deaza-dGTP and Sequenase (U.S. Biochemical) (Sanger, F. *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 74:5463-5467 (1977)). As a rule, the entire coding sequences of the
15 Epo mutants were examined for the presence of unwanted mutation by sequencing or restriction enzyme mapping.

Production of Wild-Type and Epo Muteins in Mammalian Cells.

Cos7 cells grown to approx. 70% confluency were transfected with 10 μ g recombinant plasmid DNA per 10 cm dish using the calcium phosphate precipitation protocol (Kingston, R.E. *et al.*, In "Current Protocols in Molecular Biology", Green Publ. Assoc. & Wiley Interscience, N.Y., vol. 1, pp. 9.1.1-9.1.9 (1991)). As a control of transfection efficiency, in several
20 experiments 2 μ g of pCH110 plasmid (Pharmacia) was co-transfected and β -galactosidase activity measured in the cytoplasmic extracts.

RNA Blot-Hybridization Analysis. Total RNAs were prepared from cultured Cos7 cells (Chirgwin, J.M. *et al.*, *Biochemistry* 18:5294-5299 (1979)) and 2 μ g samples electrophoresed on a 1.1% agarose gel containing 2.2 M formaldehyde. Transfer to GeneScreen Plus filters (New England Nuclear)
30 and hybridization with a ³²P-labeled wt Epo probe were carried out as previously described (Faquin, W.C. *et al.*, *Blood* 79:1987-1994 (1992)).

Quantitation of Transiently-Expressed Recombinant Epos. The amount of secreted protein in the supernatants of transfected Cos7 was determined by a radioimmune assay (RIA). The RIA was performed using a high titer rabbit polyclonal antiserum raised against the human wild-type Epo and produced in our laboratory. ¹²⁵I-labeled recombinant Epo was obtained from Amersham. Details of the protocol have been published elsewhere (Faquin, W.C. *et al.*, *Exp. Hematol.* 21: 420-426 (1993)).

Bioassays. The dose-dependent proliferation activities of wt and Epo muteins were assayed *in vitro* using three different target cells: murine spleen cells, following a modification of the method of Krystal (Krystal, G., *Exp. Hematol.* 11:649-660 (1983); Goldberg, M.A. *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:7972-7976 (1987)); murine Epo responsive murine cell line, developed by Hankins (Hankins, W.D. *et al.*, *Blood* 70:173a (1987)); and human Epo-dependent UT-7/Epo cell line, derived from the bone marrow of a patient with acute megakaryoblastic leukemia (Komatsu, N *et al.*, *Cancer Res.* 51:341-348 (1991)). After 22 to 72 hours of incubation with increasing amounts of recombinant proteins, cellular growth was determined by [³H]-thymidine (New England Nuclear) uptake or by the colorimetric MTT assay (Sigma) (Yoshimura, A. *et al.*, *Proc. natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:4139-4143 (1990)).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Our objective is to identify the functionally important domains on the Epo molecule by preparing muteins that have altered specific activity, i.e. significantly high or low biological activity per unit mass of protein. Such muteins must satisfy the following criteria: efficient secretion by Cos7 cells; full recognition (near normal binding affinity) by the polyclonal anti-Epo antiserum that we use in our radio-immune assay; preservation of the overall folding and three dimensional structure. In order to meet these criteria, the muteins that we employ in this study have only single amino acid

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replacements. A comprehensive amino acid replacement scan of Epo would of necessity require the preparation and testing of a minimum of 166 muteins. Such an undertaking would be prohibitively labor intensive and costly.

5 In order to devise a rational strategy to reduce the number of required replacements, we have taken advantage of information we have obtained employing scanning deletion muteins (See Example II). On the basis of its primary amino acid sequence and disulfide bonds Epo, in common with other members of the cytokine family is predicted to have a four antiparallel amphipathic α -helical bundle structure. We have shown that deletions in non-
10 helical regions at the N-terminus, the C-terminus and in loops between helices result in the formation of protein that is readily secreted from the cell and is biologically active. These regions can be ruled out as functionally important domains such as the sites involved in the binding of Epo to its receptor. These results suggest that the functionally important contact sites are likely to reside
15 on the predicted α helices. Furthermore, since the amphipathic helices are predicted to bind to one another along their hydrophobic surfaces, the biologically relevant contact sites are likely to be residues predicted to be on the external surfaces of the helices. These considerations greatly restrict the number of mutations needed to provide a comprehensive and informative body
20 of data.

Because structure-function studies on growth hormone and IL-4 have indicated that Helices A and D are involved in receptor binding, most of our muteins have been directed to these regions.

Results on Helix A muteins are shown in Figure 17. The top panel
25 shows a helical wheel projection. Replacement by alanine of the predicted external residues 13, 18, 20 and 21 have no significant impact on biological activity as determined by the relative incorporation of [3 H]-thymidine into Epo dependent HCD57 cells. However, the replacement of Arg14 by Ala showed markedly impaired biological activity.

30 Figure 18, top panel, shows a helical wheel projection for Helix D. Nine of the nine predicted external residues were replaced by alanine.

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Mutations at positions 136, 139 and 140 gave rise to proteins that were efficiently secreted and had full biological activity (Figure 18, bottom). In contrast Ala replacement of either Lys140, Arg143, Ser146, Asn147 or Lys154 resulted in muteins with significantly (3-fold) increased biological activity. Replacement of Asn147 with Ala resulted in the greatest increase in biological activity. (Figures 23-25).

Because the C-terminal boundary of Helix D is uncertain, we tested alanine replacements at positions 152, 154 and 156 which are predicted to be in the adjacent non-helical segment at the C-terminus. As shown in Figure 19, the Ala replacement at Lys154 had slightly increased biological activity while the Ala replacement at Tyr156 had slightly decreased biological activity.

The experiments reported above all involve testing the function of human Epo muteins on the mouse Epo responsive HCD57 cell line. Figure 20 shows a comparative display of those muteins that appear to have higher biological activity than wild-type Epo.

In order to assess the significance of these results we have also tested these muteins in a more physiologic system, mouse erythroid progenitors prepared from the spleens of animals challenged with phenylhydrazine. This bioassay obviates the possible confounding effects of a malignant clonal cell line such as HCD57 which was derived from mouse erythroleukemia virus.

As shown in Figure 21, results with erythroid cells from mouse spleen were very similar to those obtained with HCD57 cells.

In addition we have tested these muteins in an Epo responsive human cell line UT-7/Epo, derived from a patient with acute leukemia. This cell line provides the opportunity of examining the interaction of human muteins with the human Epo receptor. As shown of ordinary in Figure 22, these results closely parallel those with the two mouse cell bioassays.

It should be noted that in several of the dose response curves, at the highest concentrations of Epo tested, there is a significant drop-off in the incorporation of [³H]-thymidine. This is due to the fact that high levels of biologically active Epo causes terminal maturation and cessation of division.

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Because of this possibly confounding phenomenon, it is important to have, as in the experiments that we report here, a full dose response curve for each mutein with an adequate number of data points.

5 Taken together our results show that a restricted number of residues on Helix A and on Helix D are involved in Epo's biological activity. Further experiments are in progress to determine if the observed alterations in biological activity can be explained by parallel changes in the binding affinity to the Epo receptor. In addition, at the sites that we have identified as involved in Epo's biological activity, we plan to make a set of additional
10 replacement muteins in order to further refine the ligand-receptor interaction. We are particularly interested in developing muteins with maximally increased biological activity, e.g. by preparing compound or multiplex replacements, each of which confers optimal enhancement of biological activity. Such a "superEpo" could have improved utility in the therapy of anemias.

15 *Conclusions*

We have produced a number of erythropoietin muteins comprising native erythropoietin with one or more modifications which improves the biological activity.

20 All references mentioned herein are incorporated by reference into this disclosure.

Having now fully described the invention by way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity and understanding, it will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that certain changes and modifications may be practiced within the scope of the invention, as limited only by the following
25 claims.

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SEQUENCE LISTING

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(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 59

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(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
(D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25

(vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: (to be assigned)
(B) FILING DATE: Herewith
(C) CLASSIFICATION:

(vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: 08/049,802
(B) FILING DATE: 21-APR-1993
(C) CLASSIFICATION:

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 13 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

ATWGAATGAA SGC

13

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

- 72 -

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 10 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

AWGGTNSGGG

10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

TGCTTCTGCT ATCTTTGCTG CTGC

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 15 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: Peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 12..13
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /label= Peptide
/note= "The amino acid at position 12 may also be isoleucine. The amino acid at position 13 may also be aspartic acid."

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

Asp	Thr	Lys	Val	Asn	Phe	Tyr	Ala	Trp	Lys	Arg	Met	Glu	Val	Gly
1				5				10						15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

TGAAGTTTGG CCGAGAAGTG GATGC

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid

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- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

AAGAKGTACC TCTCCAGRAC TCG

23

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 22 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

CTGCTCCACT CCGAACAMTC AC

22

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

CTGGAGTGTC CATGGGACAG

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

AGGCGCGGAG ATGGGGGTGC

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 286 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

TGGTAGCTGG GGGTGGGGTG TGCACACGGC AGCAGGATTG AATGAAGGCC AGGGAGGCAG	60
CACCTGAGTG CTTGCATGGT TGGGGACAGG AAGGACGAGC TGGGGCAGAG ACGTGGGATG	120
AAGGAAGCTG TCCTTCCACA GGCCACCCTT CTCCCTCCCC GCCTGACTCT CAGCCTGGCT	180
ATCTGTTCTA GAATGTCCTG CCTGGCTGTG GCTTCTCCTG TCCCTGCTGT CGCTCCCTCT	240

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GGGCCTCCCA GTCTGGGCG CCCACCACG CCTCATCTGT GACAGC

286

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 290 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

CTCGTAGTTG TTGGGTGGCG TGTGCACGCG GTCAGTGTAT TGAATGAAGG CAAAGGAGGC	60
AGAGCCTGCG CGCTCGCAAG GTTGGGGTGG GAAACGGCTG GCTGGGGGCA AGACGGCCGG	120
ATGGGTGAAC CTGTCCGTCT AAACCAACCC TTCTCCTGCA ATGCCAGCC TCACATTCAG	180
CCTGGCTCTC TTTCCTAGAA TGTCTGCCC GGCTGCTTCT GCTATCTTTG CTGCTGCTTC	240
CTCTGGGCCT CCCAGTCCTG GCGCCCCC CACGCCTCAT CTGTGACAGC	290

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 286 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

CTAGCTCGGG GGGTGGGGTG TGCACGCGGC CGCGGGATTG AATGAAGGCA AAGGAGGCAG	60
AGCCTGAGCG CTCGCAAGGT TCGGGTCGGG AGGACTCGCG GGGCCAGAGC AGCGGGATGG	120
GTGAACGTGC AGGTCCAAAC CACCCCTTCT CCTGCAAGTC CCGGCCTCAC ACTCAGCCCA	180
GCTCTCTCTC CTAGAATGTC TTCTGCTGCT TCTGCTGCCC TCCTGCTGTC TGCTTCCTCT	240
GGGCCTCCCA GTCCTGGGCG CCCCCACACA CCTCATCTGT GACAGC	286

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 288 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

CCGTAGCTGT TGGGGTGGGG TGCGCACGAA GCCGCGGGAT TGAATGAACG CGGAGGCAGA	60
GCTGAGCGCT CCCAAGGTCC GGGTGGGGAG GGCTCACTGG GGGCTGCGCA GCGGGATGGG	120
TGAACCTGCC GGTCCAAAGC AGCCCTTCTC CTGCGAGAAT GCACCTCATC CGCAGCCCGT	180
CTCTCTTTCC TAGACTGTAC TCCGCTGCTG CTGCTGCTGC TGTCTCTTCT GCTGTTTCTT	240

- 75 -

CTGGGCCTCC CAGTCTTGGG CGCCCCCCA CGCCTCATCT GTGACAGC

288

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 280 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

TGGGGTGGG GTGTGCAGGC GGCAGCAGGA TTGAATGAAG GCAGAGGAGA CAGACCCTGA	60
GCGCTGGGAA GGTGGGGGC AGGAGCCACT AGCTGGGGGC AGAGGAGGGG GATGCGTGAA	120
CCTGCCCCCTC CAAACCAACC CTCCCCTTCC CCTCCCTGCC TCACACTCAG CCCGGATCTC	180
CTTTCCAGAA TGTCTGCCC TGCTGCTTCT GCTGTCCCTG CTACTGCCTC CTCTGGGCCT	240
CCCAGCCCTG GCGCCCCCTC CACGCCTCAT CTGTGACACC	280

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 274 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

CAGGTCAGTT TGATTGGGTG GATGTGTGCC GCGAAGCAGC GGCCGGATTG AATGAAGGCA	60
GGGGAGGCAG AACCTGAACG CTGGGAAGGT GGGGGTCGGG CGCGACTAGT TGGGGGCAGA	120
GGAGCGGGAT GTGTGAACCT GCCCCCTCAA ACCCACACAG TCAGCCTGGC ACTCTTTTCC	180
AGAATGTCCT GCCCTGTTCC TTTGCTGTC TTTGCTGCTG CTTCCTCTGG ACCTCCCAGT	240
CCTGGGCGCC CCCCCTCGCC TCATTTGTGA CAGC	274

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 269 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:

TGGTAGTTTG GCGGGTGGTG TGTGCTCACC GCGGCGGCGG CGGGGATTGA ATGAAGGCCA	60
AGGAGGCAGA ACCCGAGCGC TGGGAAGGTT CGGGGTGGGA GCGACAAGCT GGGGSCAGAG	120
GAACGGGATG TGTGAACCTG CTCCTCCAAA CACACTCAGC CTGGCACTCT TTTCTAGAAT	180
GTCCTGCCCT GCTGCTTCTG CTATCTTTGC TGCTGCTTCC CCTGGGCCTC CCAGTCCTGG	240
GCGCCCCCCC TCGCCTCATC TGTGACAGC	269

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 268 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:

GGTAGTTTGG CGGGTGGGGT GTGCTCACCG CGGCGGCGGC GGGGATTGAA TGAAGGCCAA	60
GGAGGCAGAA CCCGAGCGCT GGAAGGTTT GGGGTGGGAG CGACAAGCTG GGGGCAGAGG	120
AACGGGATGT GTGAACCTGC TGCTCCAAAC AACTCAGCC TGGCACTCTT TTCTAGAATG	180
TCCTGCCCTG CTGCTTCTGC TATCTTTGCT GCTGCTTCCC CTGGGCCTCC CAGTCCTGGG	240
CGCCCCCCT CGCCTCATCT GTGACAGC	268

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 283 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:

CGGTCGCTTG GGGGGTGGGG TGTGCAGCGC GGAGGGATTG AATGAAGGCC ACTCAGGCAG	60
AGCCTAAGCA ATTGCAAGGT CGGGGTCAGC AGAGACTATA AGGGCAGAGG GGTCTCGCTG	120
AGCCAACCGG CCCCTGCAGT CCCACGGCCC CCTCCCCTCT CGGCCTCACA CTCAGCCTGC	180
CTTTCTTCCA GAACGTCCCA CCCTGCTGCT TTTACTCTCC TTGCTACTGA TTCCTCTGGG	240
CCTCCCAGTC CTCTGTGCTC CCCACGCCT CATCTGCGAC AGT	283

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 283 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:

ATGGTGGCTT GGGGGGTGGT GTGTGCAGCG CCGGGAGATA GAATGAAGGC CACTCAGGCA	60
GAGCCTAAGC AGTTGCAAGG TCGGGGTCAG CAGAGACTGG AAGGGCAGAG GAGCCTCGCT	120
GTGCAAACCG GTCTCTGGTC GTCCACGGC CCTCCCCTCC CAGCCTCACA CCCAGCCTGC	180
CTTTCTTCTA GAACGTCCAA CCCTGCTGCT TTTGCTGTCT TTGCTCCTGC TTCCCCTGGG	240
CCTCCCAGTC CTCTGCGCTC CCCACGCCT CATCTGCGAC AGC	283

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

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- (A) LENGTH: 112 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:20:

GGGTGGTGGC GATGAATGAA GCAGCAGCTA GGTGGGGGGC GGTGAAGTAC AGCCGTCTCA	60
GAGTGTCTTC TCTCTGCCCT GGCCTCCCAG CTGGCCCCC CTCATTGGAC AG	112

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 725 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21:

AGGCGCGGAG ATGGGGGTGC ACGAATGTCC TGCCTGGCTG TGGCTTCTCC TGTCCCTGCT	60
GTGCTCCCT CTGGCCTCC CAGTCCTGGG CGCCCCACCA CGCCTCATCT GTGACAGCCG	120
AGTCCTGGAG AGGTACCTCT TGGAGGCCAA GGAGGCCGAG AATATCACGA CGGGCTGTGC	180
TGAACACTGC AGCTTGAATG AGAATATCAC TGTCCCAGAC ACCAAAGTTA ATTTCTATGC	240
CTGGAAGAGG ATGGAGGTCG GGCAGCAGGC CGTAGAAGTC TGGCAGGGCC TGGCCCTGCT	300
GTGGAAGCT GTCTGCGGG GCCAGGCCCT GTTGGTCAAC TCTTCCCAGC CGTGGGAGCC	360
CCTGCAGCTG CATGTGGATA AAGCCGTCAG TGGCCTTCGC AGCCTCACCA CTCTGCTTCG	420
GGCTCTGGGA GCCCAGAAAG AAGCCATCTC CCCTCCAGAT GCGGCCTCAG CTGCTCCACT	480
CCGAACAATC ACTGCTGACA CTTCCGCAA ACTCTTCCGA GTCTACTCCA ATTTCTCCG	540
GGGAAAGCTG AAGCTGTACA CAGGGGAGGC CTGCAGGACA GGGGACAGAT GACCAGGTGT	600
GTCCACCTGG GCATATCCAC CACCTCCCTC ACCAACATTG CTTGTGCCAC ACCCTCCCC	660
GGCCACTCCT GAACCCCGTC GAGGGGCTCT CAGCTCAGCG CCAGCCTGTC CCATGGACAC	720
TCCAG	725

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:22:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 681 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:22:

ACGAATGTCC TGCCTGGCTG TGGCTTCTCC TGTCTCTCGT GTCGCTCCCT CTGGGCCTCC	60
CAGTCCCGGG CGCCCCACCA CGCCTCGTCT GTGACAGCCG AGTCCTGGAG AGGTACCTCT	120
TGGAGGCCAA GGAGGCCGAG AATGTCACGA TGGGCTGTTC CGAAAGCTGC AGCTTGAATG	180

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AGAATATCAC CGTCCCAGAC ACCAAAGTTA ACTTCTATGC CTGGAAGAGG ATAGAGGTCC	240
GGCAGCAGGC TGTAGAAGTC TGGCAGGGCC TGGCCCTGCT CTCAGAAGCT GTCCTGCGGG	300
GCCAGGCCGT GTTGGCCAAC TCTTCCCAGC CTTTCGAGCC CCTGCAGCTG CACATGGATA	360
AAGCCATCAG TGGCCTTCGC AGCATCACCA CTCTGCTTCG GCGCTGGGA GCCCAGGAAG	420
CCATCTCCCT CCCAGATGCG GCCTCGGCTG CTCCACTCCG AACCATCACT GCTGACACTT	480
TCTGCAAACT CTTCCGAGTC TACTCCAATT TCCTCCGGGG AAAGCTGAAG CTGTACACGG	540
GGGAGGCCTG CAGGAGAGGG GACAGATGAC CAGGTGCGTC CAGCTGGGCA CATCCACCAA	600
CTCCCTCACC AACACTGCCT GTGCCACACC CTCCCTCACC ACTCCCGAAC CCCATCGAGG	660
GGCTCTCAGC TAAGCGCCAG C	681

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:23:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 679 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:23:

CCGAACGTCC CACCCTGCTG CTTTTACTCT CCTTGCTACT GATTCCTCTG GGCCTCCCAG	60
TCCTCTGTGC TCCCCACGC CTCATCTGCG ACAGTCGAGT TCTGGAGAGG TACATCTTAG	120
AGGCCAAGGA GGCAGAAAAT GTCACGATGG GTTGTGCAGA AGGTCCCAGA CTGAGTGAAA	180
ATATTACAGT CCCAGATACC AAAGTCAACT TCTATGCTTG GAAAAGAATG GAGGTGGAAG	240
AACAGGCCAT AGAAGTTTGG CAAGGCCTGT CCCTGCTCTC AGAAGCCATC CTGCAGGCCC	300
AGGCCCTGCT AGCCAATTCC TCCCAGCCAC CAGAGACCCT TCAGCTTCAT ATAGACAAAG	360
CCATCAGTGG TCTACGTAGC CTCACTTCAC TGCTTCGGGT ACTGGGAGCT CAGAAGGAAT	420
TGATGTCGCC TCCAGATACC ACCCCACCTG CTCCACTCCG AACACTCACA GTGGATACTT	480
TCTGCAAGCT CTTCCGGGTC TACGCCAACT TCCTCCGGGG GAAACTGAAG CTGTACACGG	540
GAGAGGTCTG CAGGAGAGGG GACAGGTGAC ATGCTGCTGC CACCGTGGTG GACCGACGAA	600
CTTGCTCCCC GTCACTGTGT CATGCCAACC CTCCACCACT CCCAACCCTC ATCAAACGGG	660
TCATTACCTT CTTACCAGT	679

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:24:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 678 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:24:

CCGAACGTCC CACCCTGCTG CTTTTACTAT CCTTGCTACT GATTCCTCTG GGCCTCCCAG	60
TCCTCTGCGC TCCCCACGC CTCATTTGCG ACAGTCGCGT TCTGGAGAGG TACATCTTGG	120

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AGGCCAAGGA GGCAGAAAAT GTCACAATGG GCTGTGCAGA AGGTCCCAGA CTGAGTGAGA	180
ATATTACCGT CCCAGATACC AAAGTCAACT TCTACGCTTG GAAAAGAATG AAGGTGGAAG	240
AACAGGCTGT AGAAGTTTGG CAAGGCCTGT CTCTGCTCTC AGAAGCCATC CTGCAGGCCC	300
AGGCTCTGCA GGCCAATTCC TCCCAGCCAC CAGAGAGTCT TCAGCTTCAT ATAGACAAAG	360
CCATCAGTGG GCTACGTAGC CTCACTTCAC TGCTTCGGGT GCTGGGAGCT CAGAAGGAAT	420
TGATGTCGCC TCCAGACGCC ACCCAAGCCG CTCCACTCCG AACACTCACA GCGGATACTT	480
TCTGCAAGCT CTTCGGGTC TACTCCAAC TCCCTCGGGG GAAACTGAAG CTGTACACGG	540
GGGAGGCTTG CAGGAGAGGG GACAGGTGAC CTGCCACTGC CGTGTACCCG CCAACTCGCT	600
CACCGTCACT GTGTCACGCC AACCCTCCAC CACTCCCAAC CCTCATCAA CGGGGTTGTT	660
TGTTACCTTC TTACCGGC	678

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:25:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 687 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:25:

GCGACTGTAC TCCGCTGCTG CTGCTGCTGC TGTCTCTTCT GCTGTTTCCT CTGGGCCTCC	60
CAGTCTTGGG CGCCCCCCCA CGCCTCATCT GTGACAGCCG AGTCTGGAG AGGTACATCC	120
TGGAGGCCAG GGAGGCCGAA AATGCCACGA TGGGCTGTGC AGAAGGCTGC AGCTTCAGTG	180
AGAATATCAC TGTCCCAGAC ACCAAGGTTA ACTTCTATGC CTGGAAGAGG ATGGAGGTCC	240
AGCAGCAGGC TCTGGAAGTC TGGCAGGGCC TGGCTCTGCT CTCAGAAGCT ATCTTTCGGG	300
GCCAGGCCCT ACCGGCCAAC GCATCCCAGC CATGCGAGGC CCTGCGGTTG CACGTGGACA	360
AAGCTGTGAG CGGCCTCCGC AGTCTCACCT CCCTGCTTCG GGCCTGGGA GCCCAGAAAG	420
AAGCCATCCC CTTCCAGAT GCAACCCCT CCGCAGCCCC ACTCCGAATA TTTACTGTTG	480
ATGCTTTGTC CAAGCTCTTC CGAATCTACT CCAATTTCTT GAGGGGAAAG CTGACGCTGT	540
ACACAGGGGA GGCCTGCAGG AGAGGGGACA GGTGACCCAG TGCTATCACC CCGGGCACGT	600
CCATCACCTC GTCACCATC ACTGCCTACG CCATGCCTTC CACGCCGCCA CTCCCAACCC	660
CTGTGACGA CGGGCCACCA GTCAGT	687

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:26:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 688 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:26:

GAATGTCCTG CCCGGCTGCT TCTGCTATCT TTGCTGCTGC TTCCTCTGGG CCTCCAGTC	60
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CTGGGCGCCC	CCCCACGCCT	CATCTGTGAC	AGCCGAGTCC	TGGAGAGGTA	CATCTTGGAG	120
GCCAAGGAGG	GCGAAAATGC	CACGATGGGC	TGTGCCGAAA	GCTGCAGCTT	CAGTGAGAAT	180
ATCACTGTCC	CAGACACCAA	GGTTAACTTC	TATGCCTGGA	AGAGGATGGA	GCTCCAGCAG	240
CAGGCCATGG	AGGTCTGGCA	GGGTCTGGCC	CTGCTCTCAG	AAGCCATCCT	GCAGGGCCAG	300
GCCCTGTTGG	CCAACTCCTC	CCAGCCATCT	GAGGCCCTGC	AGCTGCATGT	GGACAAAGCT	360
GTCAGCGGCC	TGCGCAGCCT	CACCTCCCTG	CTTCGGGCGC	TGGGAGCCCA	GAAGGAAGCC	420
ATCCCCCTTC	CAGACGCATC	CCCCTCCTCT	GCCACCCAC	TCCGAACATT	TGCTGTTGAT	480
ACTTTGTGCA	AACTTTCCG	CAACTACTCC	AATTTCTGTC	GGGGAAAGCT	GACGCTGTAC	540
ACTGGAGAGG	CCTGCAGGAG	AAGGGACAGG	TGACTTGGTG	CTCCCACCCG	GGGCATGTCC	600
ACCACTTCGC	TCACCACCAC	TGCCTGTGCC	ATGCCTTCTG	CACCTCCACT	CCCAACCCCC	660
GCTGAGGGGC	CATCAGCTCA	GCGCCAGC				688

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:27:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 681 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:27:

GAATGTCCTG	CCCTGCTGCT	TCTGCTATCT	TTGCTGCTGC	TTCCCCTGGG	CCTCCCAGTC	60
CTGGGCGCCC	CCCCTCGCCT	CATCTGTGAC	AGCCGAGTCC	TGGAGAGGTA	CATTCTGGAG	120
GCCAGGGAGG	CCGAAAATGT	CACGATGGGC	TGTGCTGAAG	GCTGCAGCTT	CAGTGAGAAT	180
ATCACTGTCC	CAGACACCAA	GGTCAACTTC	TATACCTGGA	AGAGGATGCA	CGTCGGGCAG	240
CAGGCTGTGG	AAGTCTGGCA	GGGCCTCGCC	CTGCTCTCAG	AAGCCATCCT	GCGGGGCCAG	300
GCCCTGCTGG	CCAACTCCTC	CCAGCCATCT	GAGACCCTGC	AGCTGCATGT	GGATAAAGCC	360
GTCAGCAGCC	TGCGCAGCCT	CACCTCCCTG	CTTCGGGCAC	TGGGAGCCCA	GAAGGAAGCC	420
ACCTCCCTTC	CAGAGGCAAC	CTCTGCTGCT	CCACTCCGAA	CATTCACTGT	CGATACTTTG	480
TGCAAACTTT	TCCGAATCTA	CTCCAACCTC	CTGCGGGGAA	AGCTGACGCT	GTACACAGGG	540
GAGGCCTGCC	GAAGAGGAGA	CAGGTGACCA	GGTGCTCCTA	CCCCGGGCAT	GTCCACCACC	600
TCACTTACCA	CCAATGCCTG	TGCCACGCCC	TCTGCACCAC	CACCTCTGAC	CCCTGTCGGG	660
GGTGATCAGC	TCAGCACCAG	C				681

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:28:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 30 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:28:

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Met Gly Val His Glu Cys Pro Ala Trp Leu Trp Leu Leu Leu Ser Leu
 1 5 10 15

Leu Ser Leu Pro Leu Gly Leu Pro Val Leu Gly Ala Pro Pro
 20 25 30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:29:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 30 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:29:

Met Gly Val His Glu Cys Pro Ala Trp Leu Trp Leu Leu Leu Ser Leu
 1 5 10 15

Val Ser Leu Pro Leu Gly Leu Pro Val Pro Gly Ala Pro Pro
 20 25 30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:30:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 29 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:30:

Met Gly Val Pro Glu Arg Pro Thr Leu Leu Leu Leu Ser Leu Leu
 1 5 10 15

Leu Ile Pro Leu Gly Leu Pro Val Leu Cys Ala Pro Pro
 20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:31:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 30 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:31:

Met Gly Val Arg Asp Cys Thr Pro Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Ser Leu
 1 5 10 15

Leu Leu Phe Pro Leu Gly Leu Pro Val Leu Gly Ala Pro Pro
 20 25 30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:32:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 25 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:32:

Glu Cys Pro Ala Arg Leu Leu Leu Leu Ser Leu Leu Leu Leu Pro Leu

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1	5	10	15
Gly	Leu	Pro	Val
	Leu	Gly	Ala
		Pro	Pro
	20		25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:33:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 25 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:33:

Glu	Cys	Pro	Ala	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Leu	Leu	Pro	Pro	Leu
1				5				10						15
Gly	Leu	Pro	Ala	Leu	Gly	Ala	Pro	Pro						
				20				25						

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:34:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 25 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:34:

Glu	Cys	Pro	Ala	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Pro	Leu
1				5				10						15
Gly	Leu	Pro	Val	Leu	Gly	Ala	Pro	Pro						
				20				25						

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:35:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 25 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:35:

Glu	Cys	Pro	Ala	Leu	Phe	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Pro
1				5					10					15
Asp	Leu	Pro	Val	Leu	Gly	Ala	Pro	Pro						
				20				25						

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:36:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 25 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:36:

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Glu Cys Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Pro Ser Leu Leu Leu Leu Pro Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Gly Leu Pro Val Leu Gly Ala Pro Pro
 20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:37:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 166 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:37:

Ala Pro Pro Arg Leu Ile Cys Asp Ser Arg Val Leu Glu Arg Tyr Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Glu Ala Lys Glu Ala Glu Asn Ile Thr Thr Gly Cys Ala Glu His
 20 25 30
 Cys Ser Leu Asn Glu Asn Ile Thr Val Pro Asp Thr Lys Val Asn Phe
 35 40 45
 Tyr Ala Trp Lys Arg Met Glu Val Gly Gln Gln Ala Val Glu Val Trp
 50 55 60
 Gln Gly Leu Ala Leu Leu Ser Glu Ala Val Leu Arg Gly Gln Ala Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Val Asn Ser Ser Gln Pro Trp Glu Pro Leu Gln Leu His Val Asp
 85 90 95
 Lys Ala Val Ser Gly Leu Arg Ser Leu Thr Thr Leu Leu Arg Ala Leu
 100 105 110
 Gly Ala Gln Lys Glu Ala Ile Ser Pro Pro Asp Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala
 115 120 125
 Pro Leu Arg Thr Ile Thr Ala Asp Thr Phe Arg Lys Leu Phe Arg Val
 130 135 140
 Tyr Ser Asn Phe Leu Arg Gly Lys Leu Lys Leu Tyr Thr Gly Glu Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Cys Arg Thr Gly Asp Arg
 165

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:38:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 165 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:38:

Ala Pro Pro Arg Leu Ile Cys Asp Ser Arg Val Leu Glu Arg Tyr Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Glu Ala Lys Glu Ala Glu Asn Val Thr Met Gly Cys Ser Glu Ser
 20 25 30
 Cys Ser Leu Asn Glu Asn Ile Thr Val Pro Asp Thr Lys Val Asn Phe
 35 40 45

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Tyr Ala Trp Lys Arg Met Glu Val Gly Gln Gln Ala Val Glu Val Trp
 50 55 60
 Gln Gly Leu Ala Leu Leu Ser Glu Ala Val Leu Arg Gly Gln Ala Val
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Ala Asn Ser Ser Gln Pro Phe Glu Pro Leu Gln Leu His Met Asp
 85 90 95
 Lys Ala Ile Ser Gly Leu Arg Ser Ile Thr Thr Leu Leu Arg Ala Leu
 100 105 110
 Gly Ala Gln Glu Ala Ile Ser Leu Pro Asp Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Pro
 115 120 125
 Leu Arg Thr Ile Thr Ala Asp Thr Phe Cys Lys Leu Phe Arg Val Tyr
 130 135 140
 Ser Asn Phe Leu Arg Gly Lys Leu Lys Leu Tyr Thr Gly Glu Ala Cys
 145 150 155 160
 Arg Arg Gly Asp Arg
 165

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:39:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 165 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:39:

Ala Pro Pro Arg Leu Val Cys Asp Ser Arg Val Leu Glu Arg Tyr Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Glu Ala Lys Glu Ala Glu Asn Val Thr Met Gly Cys Ser Glu Ser
 20 25 30
 Cys Ser Leu Asn Glu Asn Ile Thr Val Pro Asp Thr Lys Val Asn Phe
 35 40 45
 Tyr Ala Trp Lys Arg Ile Glu Val Gly Gln Gln Ala Val Glu Val Trp
 50 55 60
 Gln Gly Leu Ala Leu Leu Ser Glu Ala Val Leu Arg Gly Gln Ala Val
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Ala Asn Ser Ser Gln Pro Phe Glu Pro Leu Gln Leu His Met Asp
 85 90 95
 Lys Ala Ile Ser Gly Leu Arg Ser Ile Thr Thr Leu Leu Arg Ala Leu
 100 105 110
 Gly Ala Gln Glu Ala Ile Ser Leu Pro Asp Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Pro
 115 120 125
 Leu Arg Thr Ile Thr Ala Asp Thr Phe Cys Lys Leu Phe Arg Val Tyr
 130 135 140
 Ser Asn Phe Leu Arg Gly Lys Leu Lys Leu Tyr Thr Gly Glu Ala Cys
 145 150 155 160
 Arg Arg Gly Asp Arg
 165

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:40:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 166 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:40:

```

Ala Pro Pro Arg Leu Ile Cys Asp Ser Arg Val Leu Glu Arg Tyr Ile
1           5           10           15
Leu Glu Ala Lys Glu Ala Glu Asn Val Thr Met Gly Cys Ala Glu Gly
20           25           30
Pro Arg Leu Ser Glu Asn Ile Thr Val Pro Asp Thr Lys Val Asn Phe
35           40           45
Tyr Ala Trp Lys Arg Met Glu Val Glu Glu Gln Ala Ile Glu Val Trp
50           55           60
Gln Gly Leu Ser Leu Leu Ser Glu Ala Ile Leu Gln Ala Gln Ala Leu
65           70           75           80
Leu Ala Asn Ser Ser Gln Pro Pro Glu Thr Leu Gln Leu His Ile Asp
85           90           95
Lys Ala Ile Ser Gly Leu Arg Ser Leu Thr Ser Leu Leu Arg Val Leu
100          105          110
Gly Ala Gln Lys Glu Leu Met Ser Pro Pro Asp Thr Thr Pro Pro Ala
115          120          125
Pro Leu Arg Thr Leu Thr Val Asp Thr Phe Cys Lys Leu Phe Arg Val
130          135          140
Tyr Ala Asn Phe Leu Arg Gly Lys Leu Lys Leu Tyr Thr Gly Glu Val
145          150          155          160
Cys Arg Arg Gly Asp Arg
165

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:41:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 166 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:41:

```

Ala Pro Pro Arg Leu Ile Cys Asp Ser Arg Val Leu Glu Arg Tyr Ile
1           5           10           15
Leu Glu Ala Lys Glu Ala Glu Asn Val Thr Met Gly Cys Ala Glu Gly
20           25           30
Pro Arg Leu Ser Glu Asn Ile Thr Val Pro Asp Thr Lys Val Asn Phe
35           40           45
Tyr Ala Trp Lys Arg Met Lys Val Glu Glu Gln Ala Val Glu Val Trp
50           55           60
Gln Gly Leu Ser Leu Leu Ser Glu Ala Ile Leu Gln Ala Gln Ala Leu

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65		70		75		80									
Gln	Ala	Asn	Ser	Ser	Gln	Pro	Pro	Glu	Ser	Leu	Gln	Leu	His	Ile	Asp
				85					90					95	
Lys	Ala	Ile	Ser	Gly	Leu	Arg	Ser	Leu	Thr	Ser	Leu	Leu	Arg	Val	Leu
			100					105					110		
Gly	Ala	Gln	Lys	Glu	Leu	Met	Ser	Pro	Pro	Asp	Ala	Thr	Gln	Ala	Ala
		115					120					125			
Pro	Leu	Arg	Thr	Leu	Thr	Ala	Asp	Thr	Phe	Cys	Lys	Leu	Phe	Arg	Val
	130					135					140				
Tyr	Ser	Asn	Phe	Leu	Arg	Gly	Lys	Leu	Lys	Leu	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Glu	Ala
145					150					155					160
Cys	Arg	Arg	Gly	Asp	Arg										
				165											

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:42:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 167 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:42:

Ala	Pro	Pro	Arg	Leu	Ile	Cys	Asp	Ser	Arg	Val	Leu	Glu	Arg	Tyr	Ile
1				5					10					15	
Leu	Glu	Ala	Arg	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asn	Ala	Thr	Met	Gly	Cys	Ala	Glu	Gly
		20						25					30		
Cys	Ser	Phe	Ser	Glu	Asn	Ile	Thr	Val	Pro	Asp	Thr	Lys	Val	Asn	Phe
		35					40					45			
Tyr	Ala	Trp	Lys	Arg	Met	Glu	Val	Gln	Gln	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Val	Trp
	50					55					60				
Gln	Gly	Leu	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ser	Glu	Ala	Ile	Phe	Arg	Gly	Gln	Ala	Leu
65					70					75					80
Pro	Ala	Asn	Ala	Ser	Gln	Pro	Cys	Glu	Ala	Leu	Arg	Leu	His	Val	Asp
			85						90					95	
Lys	Ala	Val	Ser	Gly	Leu	Arg	Ser	Leu	Thr	Ser	Leu	Leu	Arg	Ala	Leu
		100					105						110		
Gly	Ala	Gln	Lys	Glu	Ala	Ile	Pro	Leu	Pro	Asp	Ala	Thr	Pro	Ser	Ala
		115					120					125			
Ala	Pro	Leu	Arg	Ile	Phe	Thr	Val	Asp	Ala	Leu	Ser	Lys	Leu	Phe	Arg
	130					135					140				
Ile	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Phe	Leu	Arg	Gly	Lys	Leu	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Glu
145					150					155					160
Ala	Cys	Arg	Arg	Gly	Asp	Arg									
				165											

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:43:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 168 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid

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(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:43:

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Ala Pro Pro Arg Leu Ile Cys Asp Ser Arg Val Leu Glu Arg Tyr Ile
1           5           10           15
Leu Glu Ala Lys Glu Gly Glu Asn Ala Thr Met Gly Cys Ala Glu Ser
          20           25           30
Cys Ser Phe Ser Glu Asn Ile Thr Val Pro Asp Thr Lys Val Asn Phe
          35           40           45
Tyr Ala Trp Lys Arg Met Glu Val Gln Gln Gln Ala Met Glu Val Trp
          50           55           60
Gln Gly Leu Ala Leu Leu Ser Glu Ala Ile Leu Gln Gly Gln Ala Leu
65           70           75           80
Leu Ala Asn Ser Ser Gln Pro Ser Glu Ala Leu Gln Leu His Val Asp
          85           90           95
Lys Ala Val Ser Gly Leu Arg Ser Leu Thr Ser Leu Leu Arg Ala Leu
          100          105          110
Gly Ala Gln Lys Glu Ala Ile Pro Leu Pro Asp Ala Ser Pro Ser Ser
          115          120          125
Ala Thr Pro Leu Arg Thr Phe Ala Val Asp Thr Leu Cys Lys Leu Phe
          130          135          140
Arg Asn Tyr Ser Asn Phe Leu Arg Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Tyr Thr Gly
145          150          155          160
Glu Ala Cys Arg Arg Arg Asp Arg
          165

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:44:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 166 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:44:

```

Ala Pro Pro Arg Leu Ile Cys Asp Ser Arg Val Leu Glu Arg Tyr Ile
1           5           10           15
Leu Glu Ala Arg Glu Ala Glu Asn Val Thr Met Gly Cys Ala Glu Gly
          20           25           30
Cys Ser Phe Ser Glu Asn Ile Thr Val Pro Asp Thr Lys Val Asn Phe
          35           40           45
Tyr Thr Trp Lys Arg Met Asp Val Gly Gln Gln Ala Val Glu Val Trp
          50           55           60
Gln Gly Leu Ala Leu Leu Ser Glu Ala Ile Leu Arg Gly Gln Ala Leu
65           70           75           80
Leu Ala Asn Ser Ser Gln Pro Ser Glu Thr Leu Gln Leu His Val Asp
          85           90           95

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Lys Ala Val Ser Ser Leu Arg Ser Leu Thr Ser Leu Leu Arg Ala Leu
 100 105 110
 Gly Ala Gln Lys Glu Ala Thr Ser Leu Pro Glu Ala Thr Ser Ala Ala
 115 120 125
 Pro Leu Arg Thr Phe Thr Val Asp Thr Leu Cys Lys Leu Phe Arg Ile
 130 135 140
 Tyr Ser Asn Phe Leu Arg Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Tyr Thr Gly Glu Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Cys Arg Arg Gly Asp Arg
 165

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:45:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 166 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:45:

Ala Pro Pro Arg Leu Ile Cys Asp Ser Arg Val Leu Glu Arg Tyr Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Glu Ala Lys Glu Ala Glu Asn Ile Thr Thr Gly Cys Ala Glu His
 20 25 30
 Cys Ser Leu Asn Glu Asn Ile Thr Val Pro Asp Thr Lys Val Asn Phe
 35 40 45
 Tyr Ala Trp Lys Arg Met Glu Gly Val Gln Gln Ala Val Glu Val Trp
 50 55 60
 Gln Gly Leu Ala Leu Leu Ser Glu Ala Val Leu Arg Gly Gln Ala Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Val Asn Ser Ser Gln Pro Trp Glu Pro Leu Gln Leu His Val Asp
 85 90 95
 Lys Ala Val Ser Gly Leu Arg Ser Leu Thr Thr Leu Leu Arg Ala Leu
 100 105 110
 Gly Ala Gln Lys Glu Ala Ile Ser Pro Pro Asp Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala
 115 120 125
 Pro Leu Arg Thr Ile Thr Ala Asp Thr Phe Arg Lys Leu Phe Arg Val
 130 135 140
 Tyr Ser Asn Phe Leu Arg Gly Lys Leu Lys Leu Tyr Thr Gly Glu Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Cys Arg Thr Gly Asp Arg
 165

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:46:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 14 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: both

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(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:46:

Ser Arg Val Leu Glu Arg Tyr Leu Leu Glu Xaa Xaa Ala Lys
1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:47:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 18 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:47:

Gln Ala Val Glu Val Trp Gln Gly Leu Ala Leu Leu Ser Glu Ala Val
1 5 10 15

Leu Arg

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:48:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 18 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:48:

Pro Leu Gln Leu His Val Asp Lys Ala Val Ser Gly Leu Arg Ser Leu
1 5 10 15

Thr Thr

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:49:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 21 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:49:

Thr Ile Thr Ala Asp Thr Phe Arg Lys Leu Phe Arg Val Tyr Ser Asn
1 5 10 15

Phe Leu Arg Gly Lys
20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:50:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 36 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:50:

- 90 -

Glu Asn Ile Thr Thr Gly Cys Ala Glu His Cys Ser Leu Asn Glu Asn
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Thr Val Pro Asp Thr Lys Val Asn Phe Tyr Ala Trp Lys Arg Asn
 20 25 30
 Glu Val Gly Gln
 35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:51:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 27 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:51:

Leu Thr Thr Leu Leu Arg Ala Leu Gly Ala Gln Lys Glu Ala Ile Ser
 1 5 10 15
 Pro Pro Asp Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Pro Leu Arg
 20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:52:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 34 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:52:

Leu Thr Thr Leu Leu Arg Ala Leu Gly Ala Gln Lys Leu Ile Ser Glu
 1 5 10 15
 Glu Asp Leu Glu Ala Ile Ser Pro Pro Asp Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Pro
 20 25 30
 Leu Arg

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:53:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 6 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:53:

Cys Arg Thr Gly Asp Arg
 1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:54:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 4 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

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(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:54:

Lys Asp Glu Leu
1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:55:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 6 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:55:

His His His His His His
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:56:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 16 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:56:

Met Gly His Ser Ser Gly His Ile Glu Gly Arg His Met Ala Pro Pro
1 5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:57:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 12 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:57:

Val Leu Glu Arg Tyr Leu Leu Glu Ala Lys Glu Ala
1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:58:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 20 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:58:

Arg Thr Ile Thr Ala Asp Thr Phe Arg Lys Leu Phe Arg Val Tyr Ser
1 5 10 15
Asn Phe Leu Arg
20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:59:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

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(A) LENGTH: 11 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: both

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:59:

Gly	Lys	Leu	Lys	Leu	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Glu	Ala	Cys
1				5					10	

Claims:

1 1. An erythropoietin mutein comprising native erythropoietin with
2 one or more of the following modifications:
3 (a) replacement of the amino acid at position 20 with a first
4 substitute amino acid;
5 (b) replacement of the amino acid at position 49 with a
6 second substitute amino acid;
7 (c) replacement of the amino acid at position 73 with a
8 third substitute amino acid;
9 (d) replacement of the amino acid at position 140 with a
10 fourth substitute amino acid;
11 (e) replacement of the amino acid at position 143 with a
12 fifth substitute amino acid; and
13 (f) replacement of the amino acid at position 146 with a
14 sixth substitute amino acid;
15 (g) replacement of the amino acid at position 147 with a
16 seventh substitute amino acid;
17 (h) replacement of the amino acid at position 154 with a
18 eighth substitute amino acid;
19 wherein said erythropoietin mutein exhibits enhanced biological activity
20 compared to said native erythropoietin.

1 2. The erythropoietin mutein of claim 1 comprising native
2 erythropoietin with one of said modifications.

1 3. The erythropoietin mutein of claim 1 wherein said first, second,
2 third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh or eighth substitute amino acids are selected
3 from the group consisting of alanine, serine, threonine, and glycine.

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1 4. The erythropoietin mutein of claim 3 wherein said first
2 substitute amino acid is serine, and/or said second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth,
3 seventh and/or eighth substitute amino acids are alanine.

 5. The erythropoietin mutein of claim 2 wherein the amino acid at
position 20 is replaced with the amino acid alanine.

1 6. The erythropoietin mutein of claim 2 wherein the amino acid at
2 position 49 is replaced with the amino acid serine.

3 7. The erythropoietin mutein of claim 2 wherein the amino acid at
4 position 73 is replaced with the amino acid glycine.

5 8. The erythropoietin mutein of claim 2 wherein the amino acid at
6 position 140 is replaced with the amino acid alanine.

7 9. The erythropoietin mutein of claim 2 wherein the amino acid at
8 position 143 is replaced with the amino acid alanine.

9 10. The erythropoietin mutein of claim 2 wherein the amino acid at
10 position 146 is replaced with the amino acid alanine.

 11. The erythropoietin mutein of claim 2 wherein the amino acid at
position 147 is replaced with the amino acid alanine.

1 12. The erythropoietin mutein of claim 2 wherein the amino acid at
2 position 154 is replaced with the amino acid alanine.

1 13. A DNA molecule encoding the erythropoietin mutein of
2 claim 1.

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1 14. A recombinant DNA construct comprising the DNA molecule
2 of claim 13.

1 15. A vector comprising the DNA construct of claim 14 which is
2 capable of expressing said erythropoietin mutein in a host cell.

1 16. A host cell comprising the DNA molecule of claim 13 capable
2 of expressing the erythropoietin mutein encoded by said DNA molecule.

1 17. The host cell of claim 16 wherein said host cell is capable of
2 glycosylating said erythropoietin mutein.

1 18. The host cell of claim 17 wherein said host cell is a mammalian
2 cell.

1 19. The host cell of claim 18 wherein said host cell is selected from
2 the group consisting of Chinese Hamster Ovary cells, Cos7 cells, Cos1 cells,
3 baby hamster kidney cells, and CV1 cells.

1 20. A method of stimulating erythrocyte production in a subject,
2 wherein said method comprises administering to said subject an efficacious
3 amount of the erythropoietin mutein of claim 1.

1 21. A method of stimulating erythrocyte production in a subject,
2 said method comprising administering to said subject an efficacious amount of
3 an erythropoietin mutein comprising native erythropoietin with the amino acid
4 residue at position 143 replaced by an alanine residue, wherein said efficacious
5 amount is less than the corresponding amount of native erythropoietin.

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1 22. A method of inducing the proliferation of a cell culture
2 responsive to erythropoietin, wherein said method comprises contacting said
3 cell culture with the erythropoietin mutein of claim 1.

1 23. A method of inducing the proliferation of a cell culture
2 responsive to erythropoietin, wherein said method comprises contacting said
3 cell culture with an efficacious amount of an erythropoietin mutein comprising
4 native erythropoietin with the amino acid residue at position 143 replaced by
5 an alanine residue, wherein said efficacious amount is less than the
6 corresponding amount of native erythropoietin.

1 24. The method of claim 18 or 19 wherein said cell culture
2 comprises cells selected from the group consisting of murine spleen cells,
3 murine erythroleukemia cells, and human UT-7/Epo cells.

1 25. A method for obtaining erythropoietin muteins with enhanced
2 biological activity relative to native erythropoietin, said method comprising the
3 steps:

4 (a) preparing erythropoietin muteins comprising native erythropoietin
5 with a single amino acid substitution, said substitution occurring at a position
6 selected from the group consisting of positions 48-52, 151-160, and positions
7 predicted to reside on the external surface of helices A and D;

8 (b) assaying the biological activity of the erythropoietin muteins from
9 step (a) over a range of dosages; and

10 (c) identifying those erythropoietin muteins with enhanced biological
11 activity relative to native erythropoietin.

		localization (bp)	
		human (1)	mouse (2)
IV1	5'	TGAAGTTTGGCCGAGAGTGGATGC 3'	984-1009 994-1018
EX2R	5'	AAGA(T/G)GTACCTCTCCAG(A/G)ACTCG 3'	1296-1318 1302-1324
EX5	5'	CTGCTCCACTCCGAACA(C/A)TCAC 3'	2651-2672 3183-3204
NCOI	5'	CTGGAGTGTCCATGGGACAG 3'	2885-2904 3415-3434
ATG	5'	AGCCGCGGAGATGGGGTGC 3'	615-634 633-652

FIG.1

	-27																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																</
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FIG.5

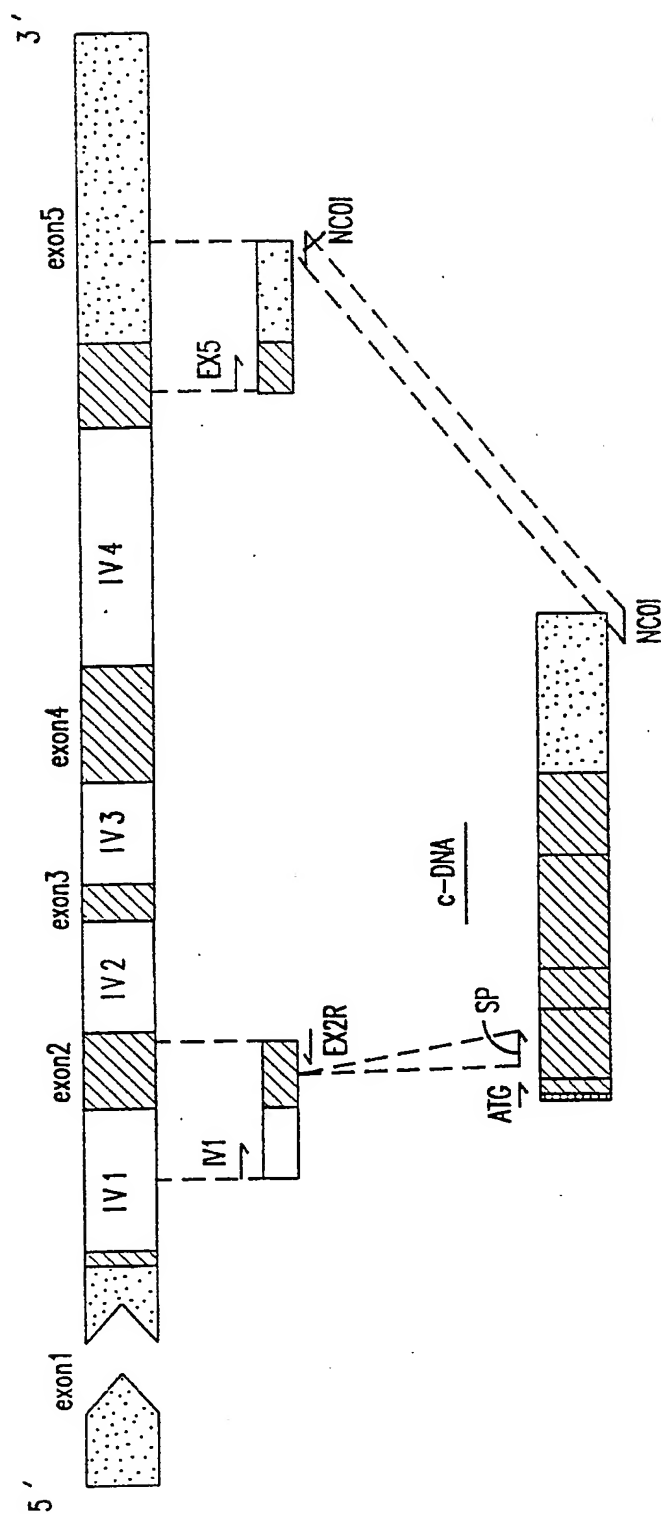
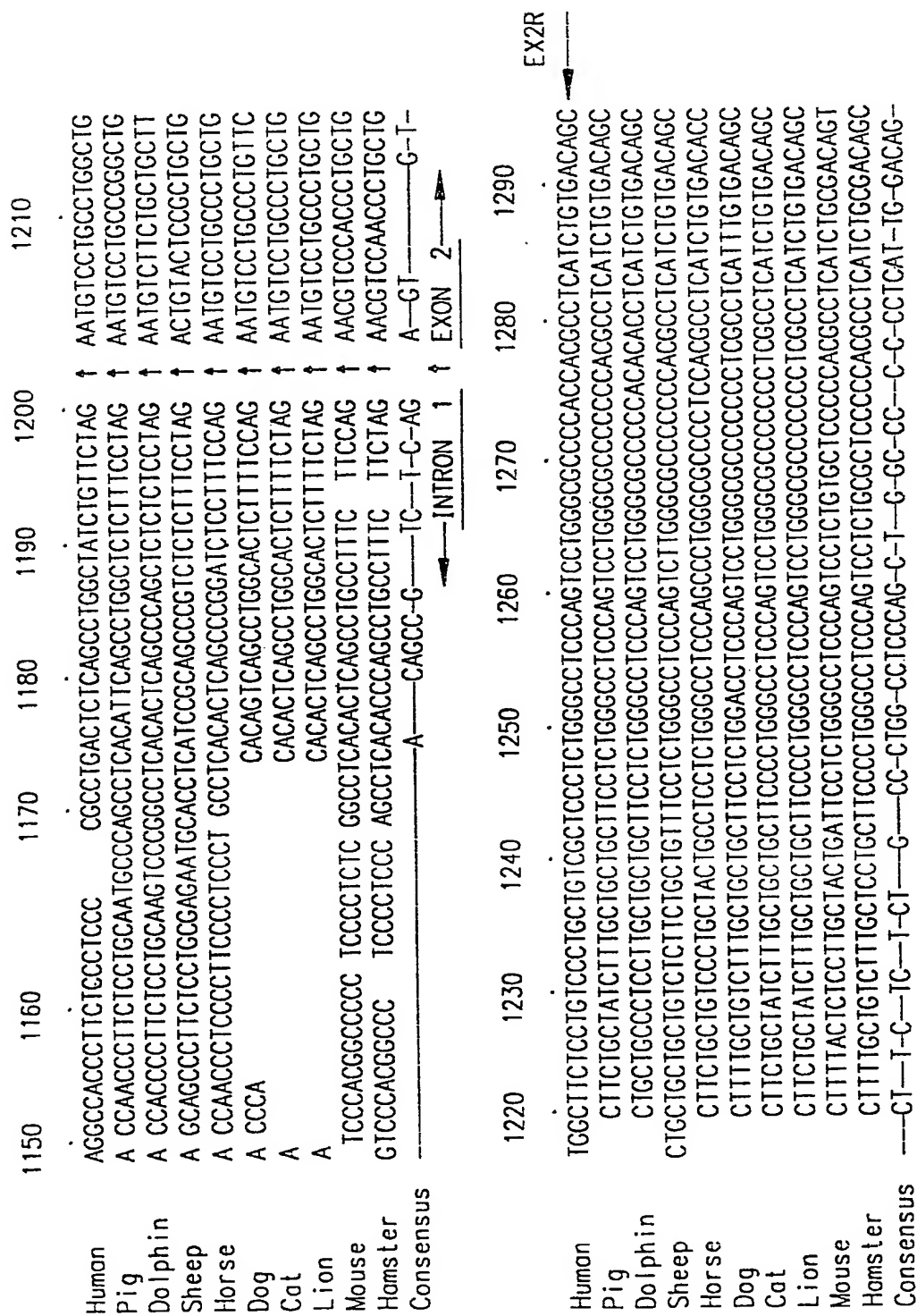


FIG.2

IV1
 Human ---TGGTAGCT GGGGTGGGGTGTG CAC ACGG CAGCAGGATTGAATGAAGCCAGGAGGCAGCAGC 1010 1020 1030 1040 1050 1060 1070
 Pig CTCGTAGTT GTT GGGTGGCGTGTG CAC GCGG TCAGTGTATTGAATGAAGCAAGGAGGCAGCAGC
 Dolphin GTAGCTC GGGGGTGGGGTGTG CAC GCGG CCGCGGATTGAATGAAGCAAGGAGGCAGCAGC
 Sheep CCGTAGCT GTTGGGGTGGGGTGTG CAC GAAG CCGCGGATTGAATGAAGCC GGAGGCAGAGC
 Horse TGGGGTGGGGTGTG CAG GCGGCAG CAGGATTGAATGAAGCCAGGAGGCAGCAGC
 Dog CAGGTCAGTTTGATTGGGTGG ATGTGTCGGCGAAGCAGCGG CCGGATTGAATGAAGCCAGGAGGCAGCAGC
 Cat TGGTAGTTT GCGCGGTGGTGTGCTCACCGCGCGGGGATTGAATGAAGCCAGGAGGCAGCAGC
 Lion GGTAGTTT GCGCGGTGGGTGTGCTCACCGCGCGGGGATTGAATGAAGCCAGGAGGCAGCAGC
 Mouse CCGTCGCTT CCGCGGTGGGGTGTG CACGCGCG AGGGATTGAATGAAGCCACTCAGGCAGAGC
 Hamster ATGGTGGCTT GGGGGTGGGTGTGTG CACGCGCG GGAGATAGATGAAGCCACTCAGGCAGAGC
 Consensus ---GGGTGG---TG-G-C---G---AT-GAATGA-CC---AG-CAG---C

Human CTGAGTCTTGCAATGGTTGGGACAGCAAGGACGAGCTGGGG CACAGACG TGGGATGAAGGAAGCTGTCTTCCAC
 Pig CTGCGGCTCGCAAGGTTCGGGTCCGAACGGCTGGCTGGGGGCAA GACGGCCGATGGTGAACCTGTCCGTCTAA
 Dolphin CTGAGCGCTCGCAAGGTTCGGGTCCGGAGGAC TCGC GGGGCCAGAGCAG CCGGATGGTGAACCTGCAGGTCCAA
 Sheep TGAGCGCTCCCAAGGTTCGGGTGGGGAGGGC TCACITGGGGCTTGGCAG CCGGATGGTGAACCTTCCCGTCCAA
 Horse CTGACCGCTCGGAAGGTTCGGGGCAGGAGCCACTAGCTGGGGCCAGAGCAG CCGGATGGTGAACCTTCCCGTCCAA
 Dog CTGAACCGCTGGGAAGGTTCGGGGTGGGGCCGCGACTAGTTGGGGCCAGAGGAG CCGGATGGTGAACCTTCCCGTCCAA
 Cat CCGAGCGCTGGGAAGGTTCGGGGTGGGAGCCACAAAGCTTGGGGCCAGAGGAA CCGGATGGTGAACCTTCCCGTCCAA
 Lion CCGAGCGCTGGGAAGGTTCGGGGTGGGAGCCACAAAGCTTGGGGCCAGAGGAA CCGGATGGTGAACCTTCCCGTCCAA
 Mouse CTAGCAATTGCAAGGTTCGGGGTCCAGCAGAGACTAT AAGGCAGAGGGGTCTCGCTGAGCCAAACCGGCCCTGCAG
 Hamster CTAGCAGTTGCAAGGTTCGGGGTCCAGCAGAGACTGG AAGGCAGAGGGAGCCTCGCTGTGCAACCGGTCTCTGCTC
 Consensus ---T---A-GGT---GGG---G---GG-C-C---G---G-TG---AA---G---T---

FIG.3



[illegible]

FIG. 4

350
 CGTAGAAGTC TGGCAGGGCC TGGCCCTGCT GTCCGAAGCT GTCCTGCGGG GCCAGGCCCT GTTGGTCAAC TCTTCCACG CGTGGGAGCC
 TGTAGAAGTC TGGCAGGGCC TGGCCCTGCT CTCAGAAGCT GTCTTGGCGG GCCAGGCCGT GTTGGCCAAAC TCTTCCACG CTTTCGAGCC
 CATAGAAGTT TGGCAAGGCC TGTCCCTGCT CTCAGAAGCC ATCTTGCAGG CCCAGGCCCT GCTAGCCAAAT TCCTCCACG CACCAGAGAC
 TGTAGAAGTT TGGCAAGGCC TGTCTCTGCT CTCAGAAGCC ATCTTGCAGG CCCAGGCCCT GCAGGCCAAAT TCCTCCACG CACCAGAGAG
 TCTGGAAGTC TGGCAGGGCC TGGCTCTGCT CTCAGAAGCT ATCTTGGCGG GCCAGGCCCT ACCGGCCAAAC GCATCCACG CATGGGAGGC
 CATGGAGGTC TGGCAGGGTC TGGCCCTGCT CTCAGAAGCC ATCTTGCAGG GCCAGGCCCT GTTGGCCAAAC TCCTCCACG CATCTGAGGC
 TGTGGAAGTC TGGCAGGGCC TGGCCCTGCT CTCAGAAGCC ATCTTGGCGG GCCAGGCCCT GCTGGCCAAAC TCCTCCACG CATCTGAGAC

400
 CCTGCAGCTG CATGTGGATA AAGCCGTCAG TGGCTTCCG AGCCTCACCA CTCCTGCTCG GCTCTGGGA GCCCAGAAAG AAGCCATCTC
 CCTGCAGCTG CACATGGATA AAGCCATCAG TGGCTTCCG AGCATCACCA CTCCTGCTCG GCGGCTGGGA GCCCAG—G AAGCCATCTC
 CCTTCAGCTT CATATAGACA AAGCCATCAG TGGCTTACGT AGCCTCAGTT CACTGCTTCG GGTACTGGGA GCTCAGAAGG AATTGATGTC
 TCTTCAGCTT CATATAGACA AAGCCATCAG TGGCTTACGT AGCCTCAGTT CACTGCTTCG GGTCTGGGA GCTCAGAAGG AATTGATGTC
 CCTGCGGTTG CACGTGGACA AAGCTGTCAG CCGCTTCCG AGCTCAGCT CCCCTGCTCG GCGGCTGGGA GCCCAGAAAG AAGCCATCCC
 CCTGCAGCTG CATGTGGATA AAGCTGTCAG CCGCTTCCG AGCCTCAGCT CCCCTGCTCG GCGGCTGGGA GCCCAGAAAG AAGCCATCCC
 CCTGCAGCTG CATGTGGATA AAGCCGTCAG CAGCCTGGC AGCCTCAGCT CCCCTGCTCG GGCACCTGGGA GCCCAGAAAG AAGCCACCTC

500
 CCTCCAGAT GCGGC—I CAGCTG—C TCCACTCCGA ACAATCAGTG CTGACACTTT CCGCAAACTC TTCGGAGICT ACTCCAATTT
 CCTCCAGAT GCGGC—I CCGCTG—C TCCACTCCGA ACCATCAGTG CTGACACTTT CTGCAAACTC TTCGGAGICT ACTCCAATTT
 GCTCCAGAT ACCAC—C CACCTG—C TCCACTCCGA ACATCAGAG TGGATACITT CTGCAAGCTC TTCGGGICT ACGCCAACIT
 GCTCCAGAT GCCAC—C AAGCCG—C TCCACTCCGA ACATCAGAG CCGATACITT CTGCAAGCTC TTCGGGICT ACTCCAACIT
 CCTCCAGAT GCAACCCCT CCGCAG—C CCGACTCCGA ATATTACATG TTGATGCTTT GTCCAAGCTC TTCGGAATCT ACTCCAATTT
 CCTCCAGAT GCATCCCCCT CCTCTGCCAC CCGACTCCGA ACATTTGCTG TTGATACITT GTCCAAGCTC TTCGGAACIT ACTCCAATTT
 CCTCCAGAT GCAAC—I CTGCTG—C TCCACTCCGA ACATTCAGTG TCGATACITT GTCCAAGCTC TTCGGAATCT ACTCCAACIT

FIG. 4A

550
 CCTCCGGGGA AAGCTGAAGC TGTACACAGG GGAGGCCCTGC AGGACAGGGG ACAGATGACC AGGIGIGTCC ACC-TGGGCA TATCCACCAC
 CCTCCGGGGA AAGCTGAAGC TGTACACAGG GGAGGCCCTGC AGGACAGGGG ACAGATGACC AGGTGCGTCC AGC-TGGGCA CATCCACCAA
 CCTCCGGGGA AAGCTGAAGC TGTACACAGG AGAGGCTGCG AGGACAGGGG ACAGGTGACA TGTGCTGCC ACC-GTGGTG GACCGACGAA
 CCTCCGGGGA AAGCTGAAGC TGTACACAGG GGAGGCCCTGC AGGACAGGGG ACAGGTGACC TGC-----C ACT-GCCGTG TACCCGCCAA
 CCTAGAGGGA AAGCTGACG TGTACACAGG GGAGGCCCTGC AGGACAGGGG ACAGGTGACC CAGTGTATC ACCCCGGGCA CGTCCATCAC
 CCTGCGGGGA AAGCTGACG TGTACACAGG GGAGGCCCTGC AGGACAGGGG ACAGGTGACT TGGTGTCCC ACCCGGGCA TGTCCACCAC
 CCTGCGGGGA AAGCTGACG TGTACACAGG GGAGGCCCTGC AGGACAGGGG ACAGGTGACC AGGTGCTCCT ACCCCGGGCA TGTCCACCAC
 600
 650
 CTCCCTCACC AACATTGCTT GTGCCACACC CTCCCTCCG---GCCACTCCTG AACCC---GT CGA---GGG---CTCTCAG CTCACGGCCA
 CTCCCTCACC AACACTGCCCT GTGCCACACC CTCCCTC---ACCCTCCTG AACCC---AT CGA---GGG---CTCTCAG CTACGGCCCA
 CTTCCTCCCT GTCACCTGCT CATGCCAACC CTCC---ACCCTCCTG AACCC---TCAI CAAAC---GGG---TCATTAC CTTCCTACCA
 CTCCCTCACC GTCACCTGCT CAGGCCAACC CTCC---ACCCTCCTG AACCC---TCAI CAAACGGGGT TGTGTGTTAC CTTCCTACCG
 CTCCCTCACC ATCCTGCTT -AGGCCATGC CTTCACGGC CTCCCTCCTG AACCC---TGT CGACGACGGG---CCACCAG CTCAGT
 TTCCCTCACC ACCACTGCCCT GTGCCATGCC TTCT-GCACC TCCCTCCTG AACCC---GC TGA---GGG---CCATCAG CTCACGGCCA
 CTCACCTTACC ACCAATGCCCT GTGCCACGGC CTCT-GCACC ACCACTCCTG A-CCCC-TGT C---GGGG TG---ATCAG CTCACGACCA
 700
 742
 GCCTGTCCCA TGGACACTCC AG
 GC-----
 GT-----
 GC-----

 GC-----
 GC-----

FIG. 4B

	1	10	A	20	30	40
Human	APPRLICDSRR	VLERYLLEAKEA	EN	IT	TGCAEHCSL	NET
Mocaca fascicularis	APPRLICDSRR	VLERYLLEAKEA	EN	VT	MGCSESCSL	NET
Mocaca mulatta	APPRLVCDSSR	VLERYLLEAKEA	EN	VT	MGCSESCSL	NET
Mouse	APPRLICDSRR	VLERYLLEAKEA	EN	VT	MGCSESCSL	NET
Rat	APPRLICDSRR	VLERYLLEAKEA	EN	VT	MGCSESCSL	NET
Sheep	APPRLICDSRR	VLERYLLEAKEA	EN	VT	MGCSESCSL	NET
Pig	APPRLICDSRR	VLERYLLEAKEA	EN	VT	MGCSESCSL	NET
Cat	APPRLICDSRR	VLERYLLEAKEA	EN	VT	MGCSESCSL	NET

	50	60	70	80	90	100	110
Human	QAVEVWQGL	ALLSEAVL	RGQALL	VN	SSQPWEPE	LQLHVDK	AVSGLRSL
Mocaca fascicularis	QAVEVWQGL	ALLSEAVL	RGQAVL	AN	SSQPFEP	LQLHMDK	AI SGLRSL
Mocaca mulatta	QAVEVWQGL	ALLSEAVL	RGQAVL	AN	SSQPFEP	LQLHMDK	AI SGLRSL
Mouse	QAVEVWQGL	ALLSEAVL	RGQAVL	AN	SSQPFEP	LQLHMDK	AI SGLRSL
Rat	QAVEVWQGL	ALLSEAVL	RGQAVL	AN	SSQPFEP	LQLHMDK	AI SGLRSL
Sheep	QAVEVWQGL	ALLSEAVL	RGQAVL	AN	SSQPFEP	LQLHMDK	AI SGLRSL
Pig	QAVEVWQGL	ALLSEAVL	RGQAVL	AN	SSQPFEP	LQLHMDK	AI SGLRSL
Cat	QAVEVWQGL	ALLSEAVL	RGQAVL	AN	SSQPFEP	LQLHMDK	AI SGLRSL

	120	130	140 D	150	160	166
Human	KEAISPDA	A - SAA - PL	RTITADTFR	KLFRVYSN	FLRGK	KLKYTG
Mocaca fascicularis	KEAISPDA	A - SAA - PL	RTITADTFR	KLFRVYSN	FLRGK	KLKYTG
Mocaca mulatta	KEAISPDA	A - SAA - PL	RTITADTFR	KLFRVYSN	FLRGK	KLKYTG
Mouse	KEAISPDA	A - SAA - PL	RTITADTFR	KLFRVYSN	FLRGK	KLKYTG
Rat	KEAISPDA	A - SAA - PL	RTITADTFR	KLFRVYSN	FLRGK	KLKYTG
Sheep	KEAISPDA	A - SAA - PL	RTITADTFR	KLFRVYSN	FLRGK	KLKYTG
Pig	KEAISPDA	A - SAA - PL	RTITADTFR	KLFRVYSN	FLRGK	KLKYTG
Cat	KEAISPDA	A - SAA - PL	RTITADTFR	KLFRVYSN	FLRGK	KLKYTG

FIG. 6

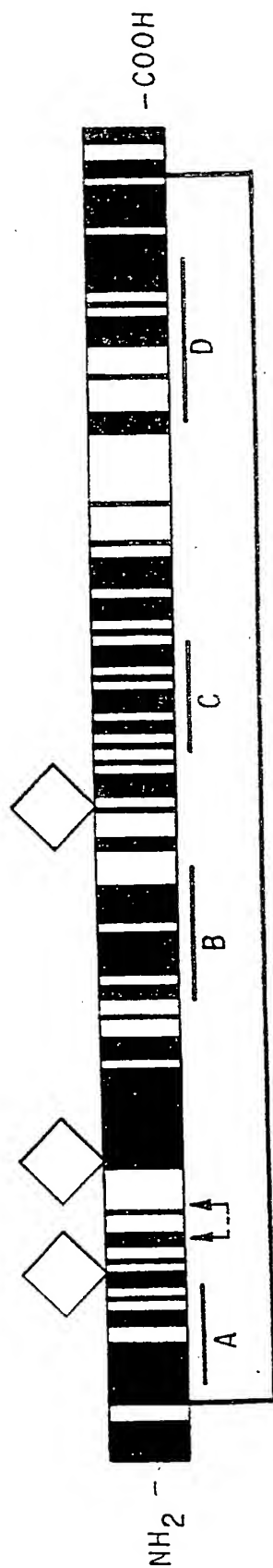


FIG. 6A

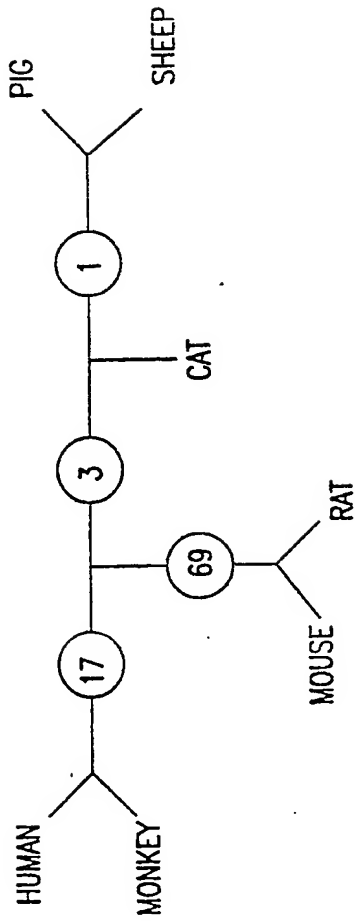


FIG.7

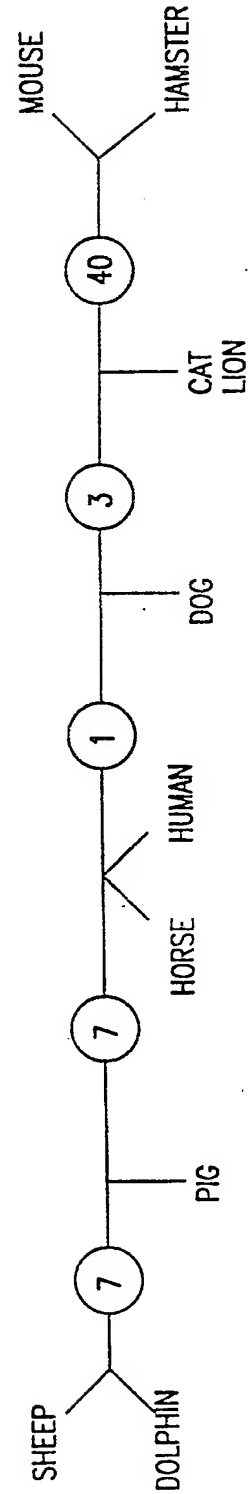


FIG.8

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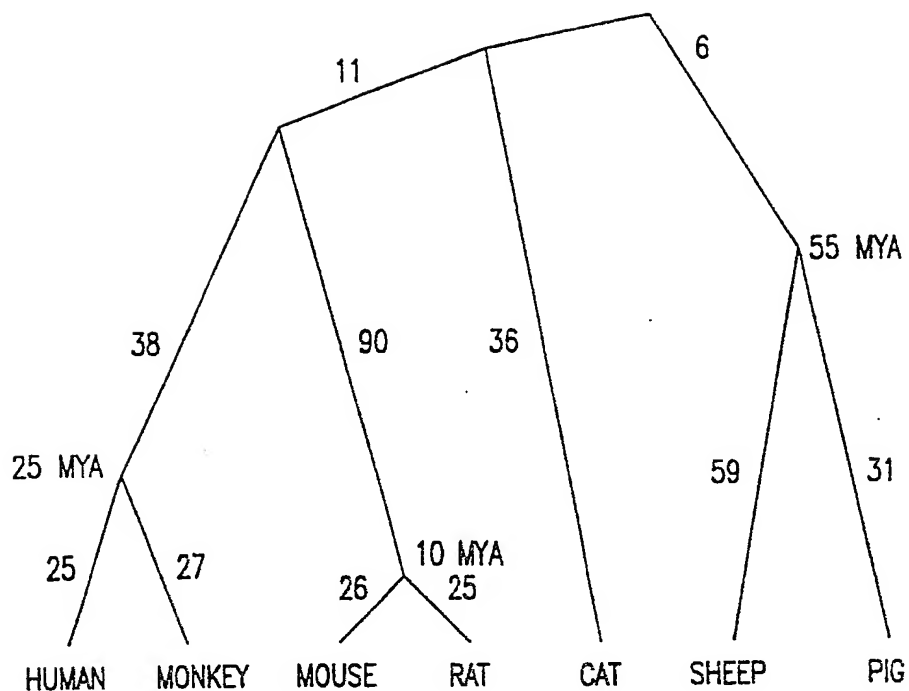


FIG.7A

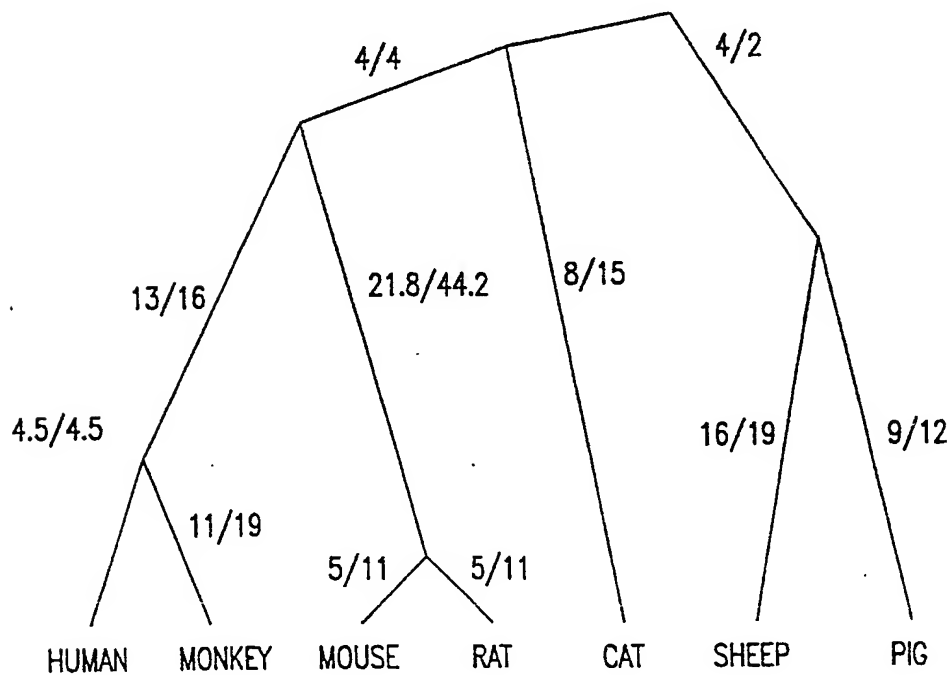


FIG.7B

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

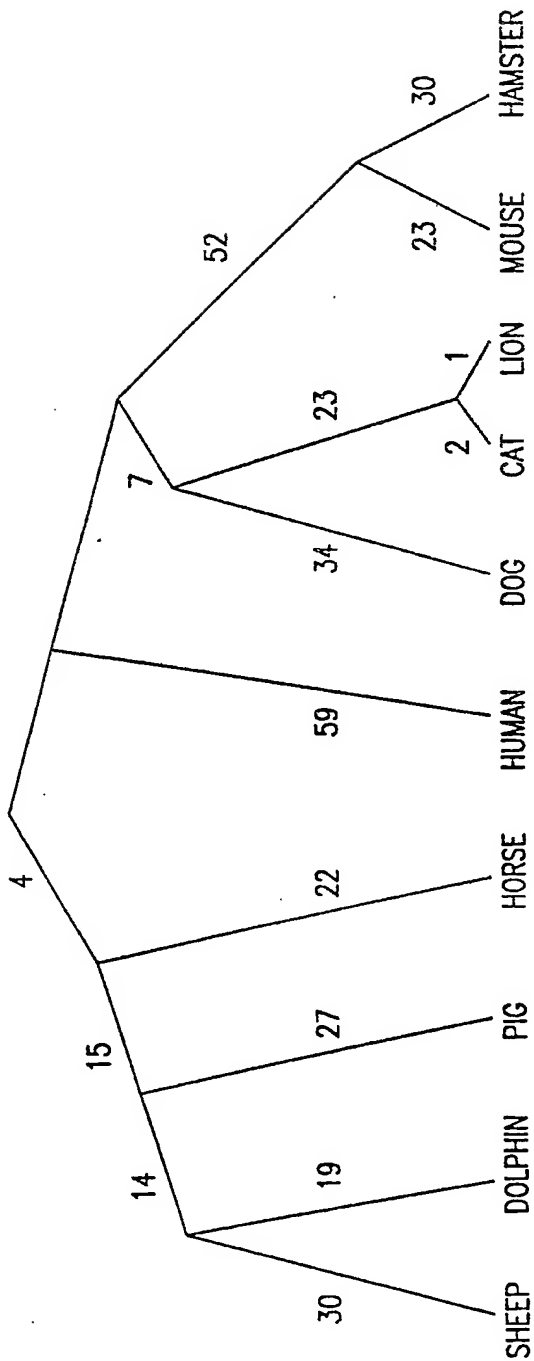
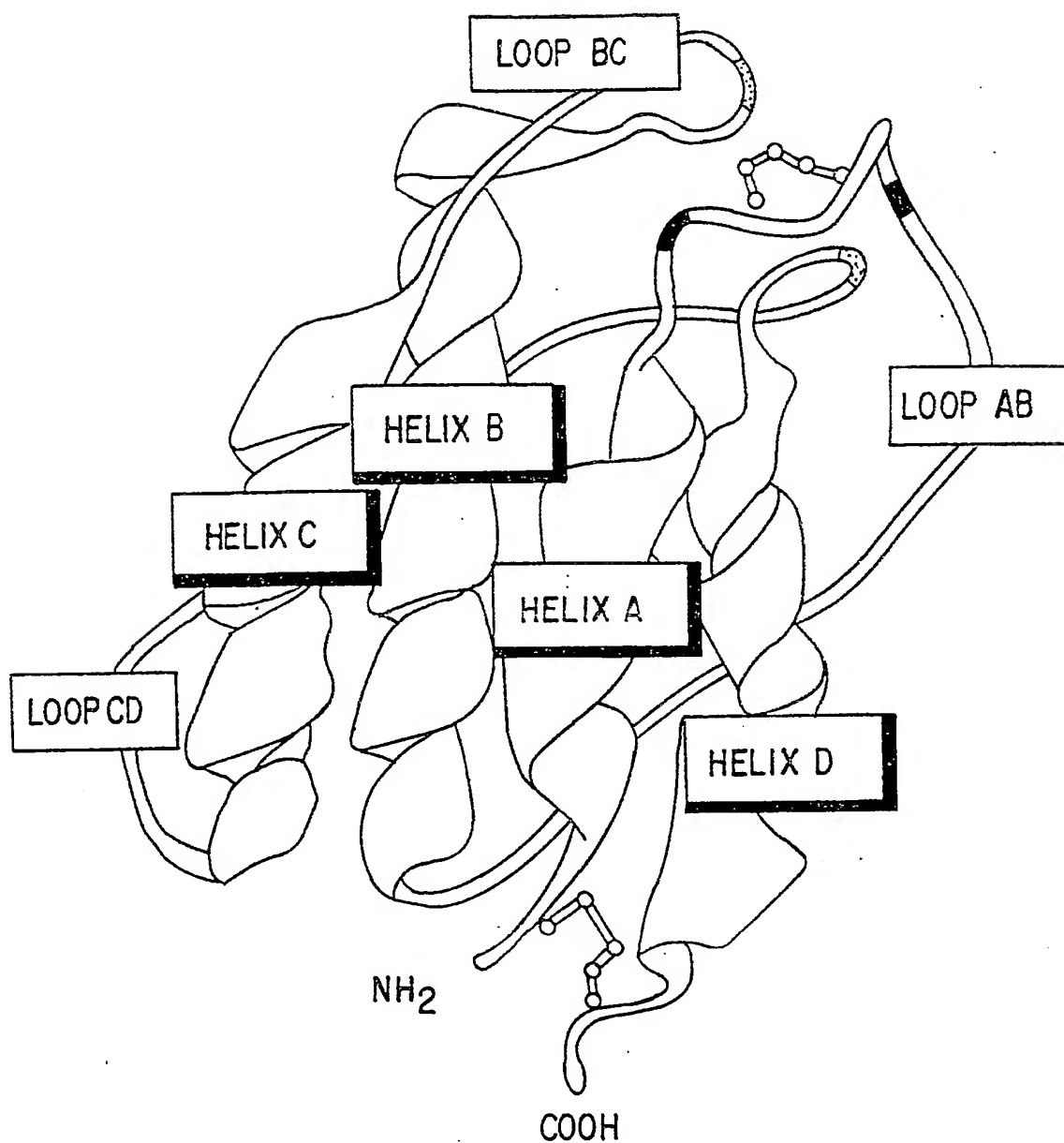


FIG.8A

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■ N-GLYCOSYLATION SITES
▤ O-GLYCOSYLATION SITE

FIG.9

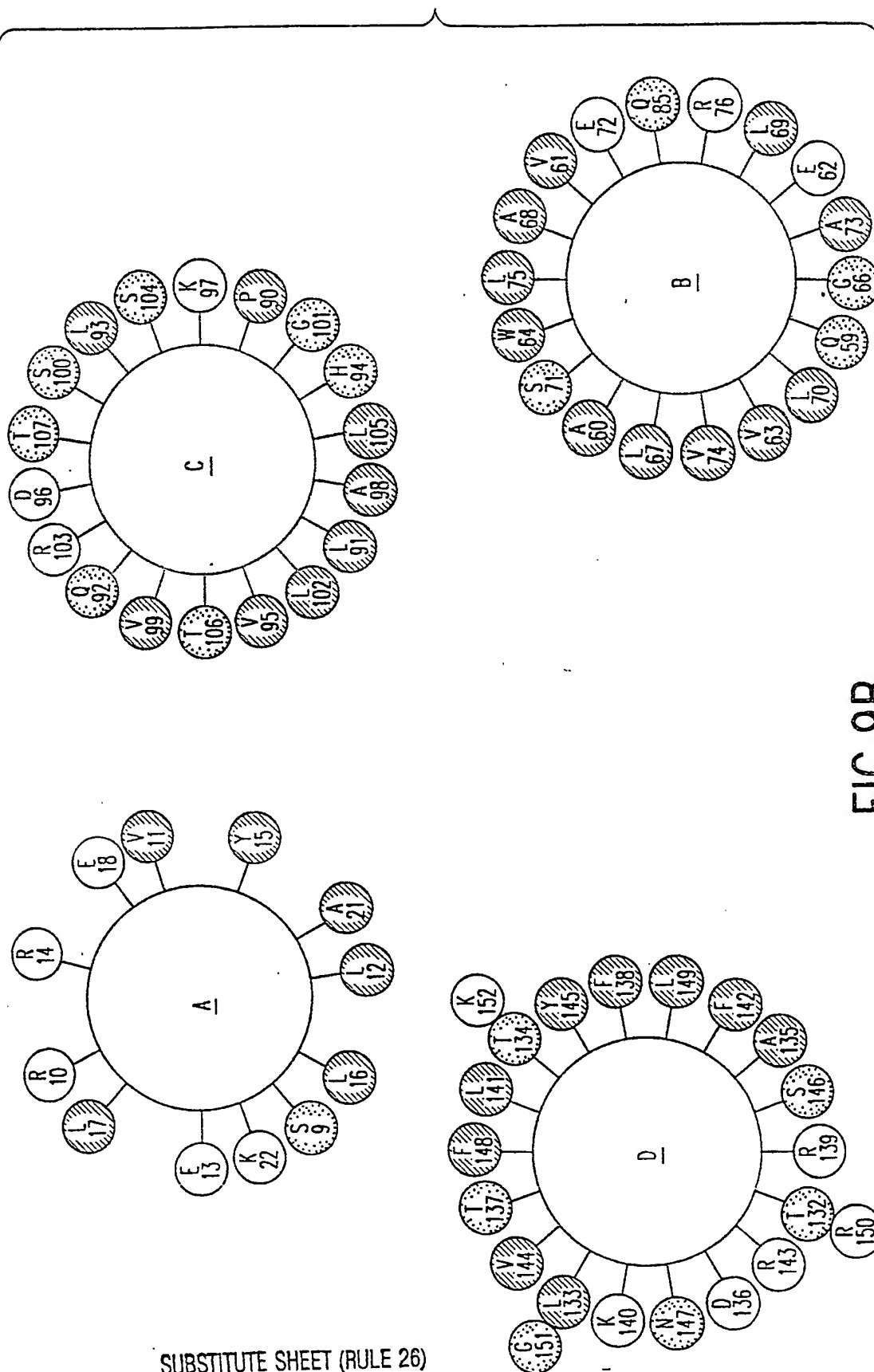


FIG.9B

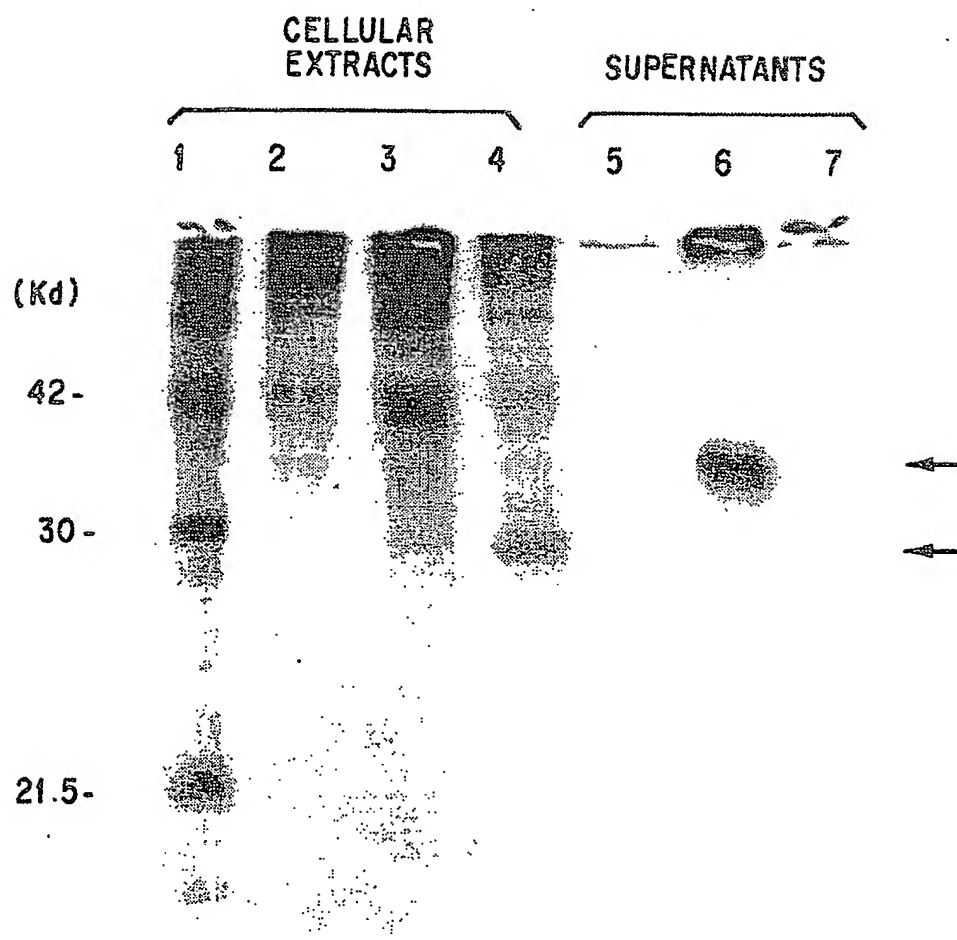
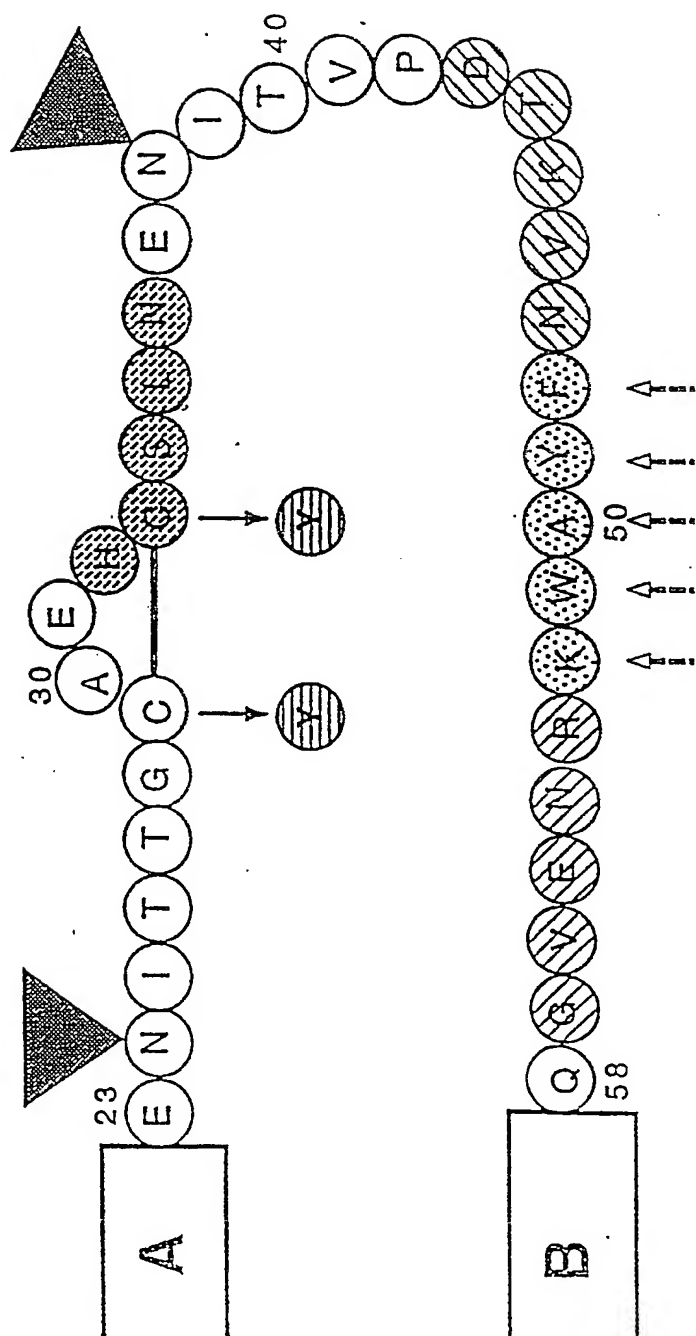


FIG. 10

LOOP AB.

- FIGURE 11 -

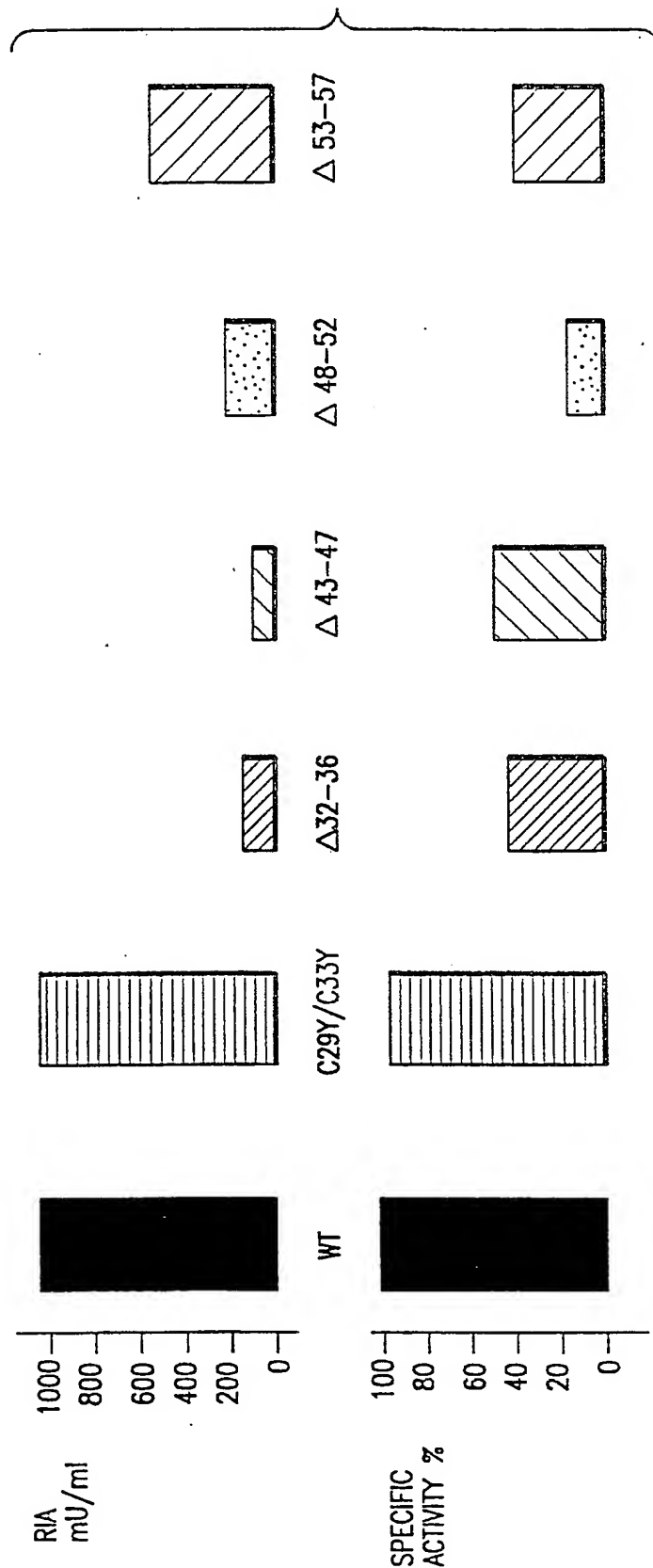
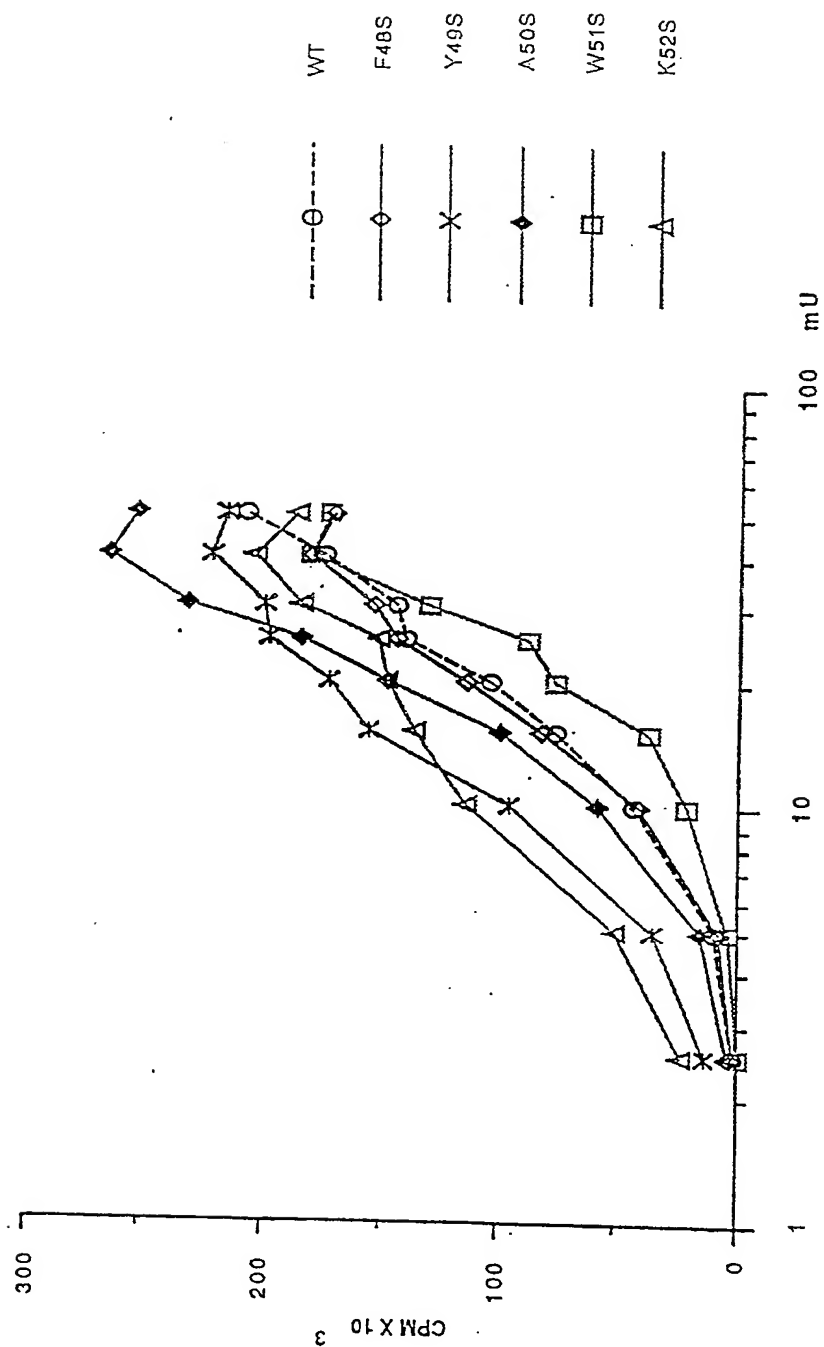


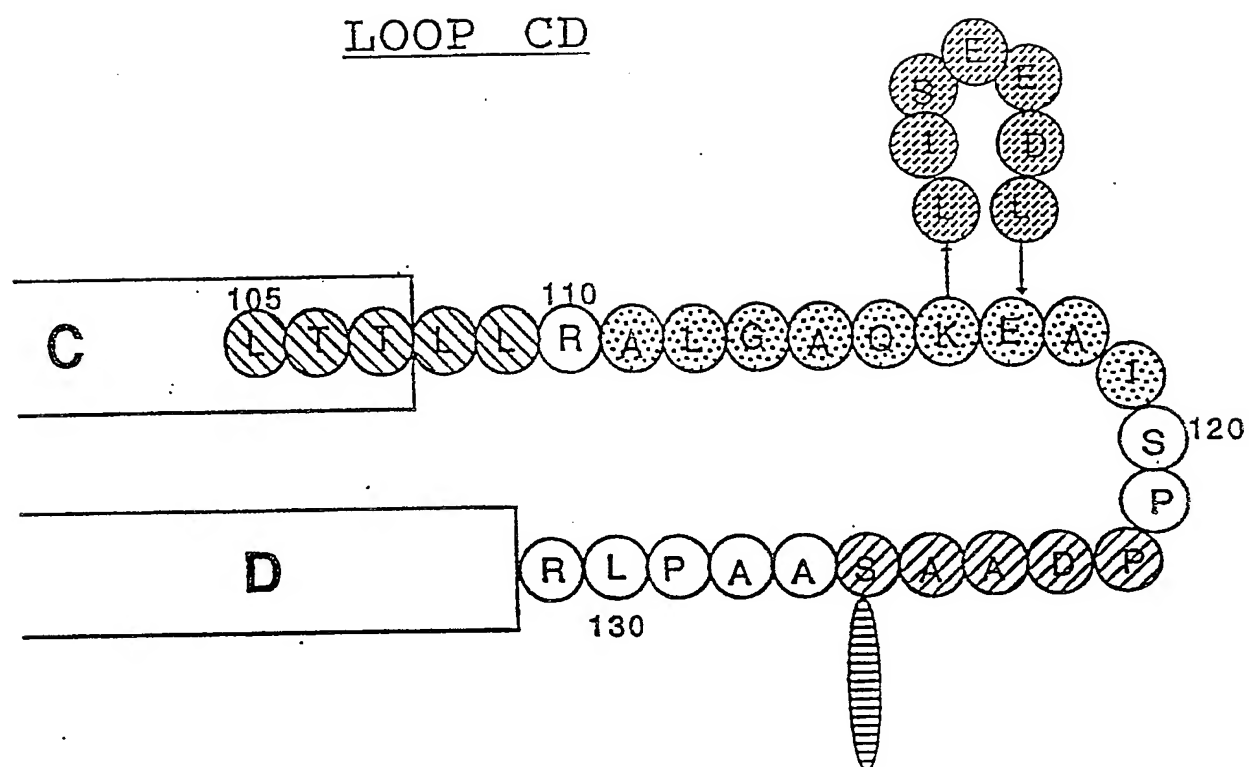
FIG. 11A

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- FIGURE 11B -

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- FIGURE 12 -

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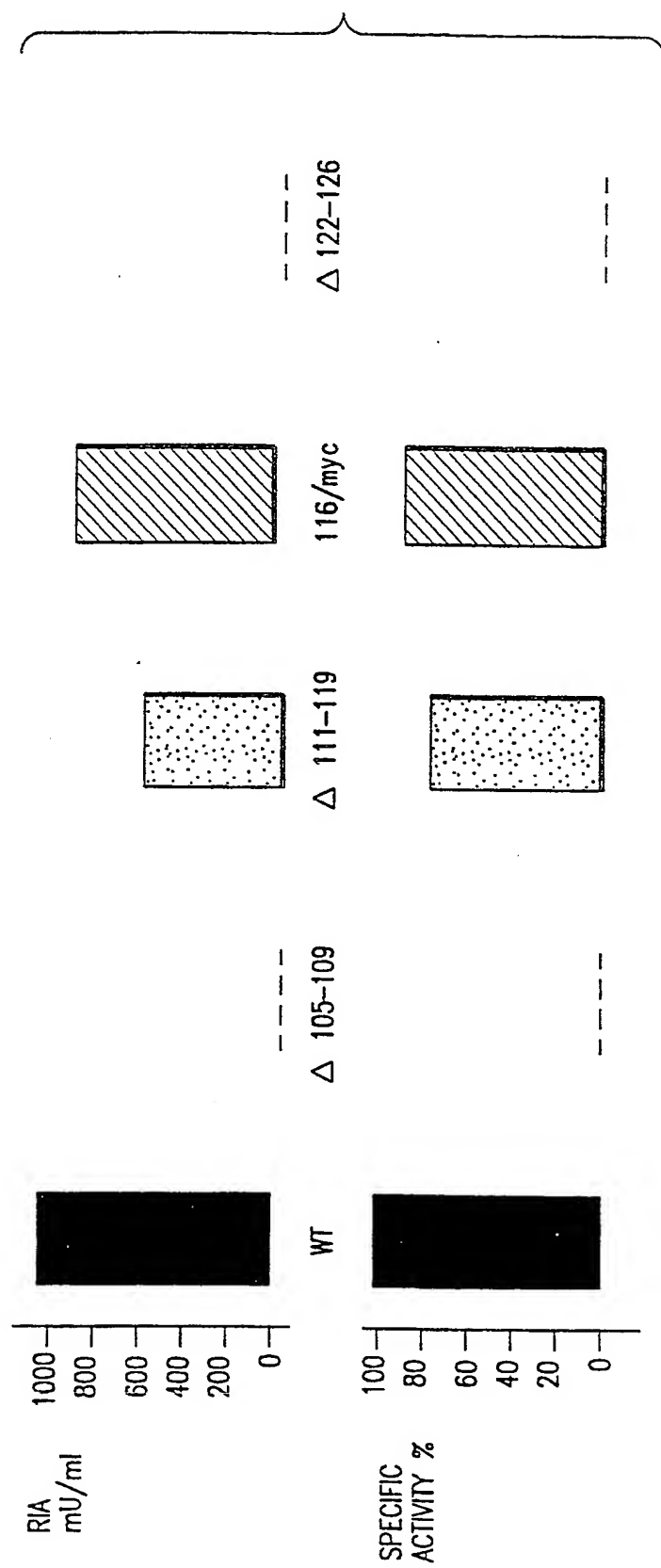


FIG. 12A

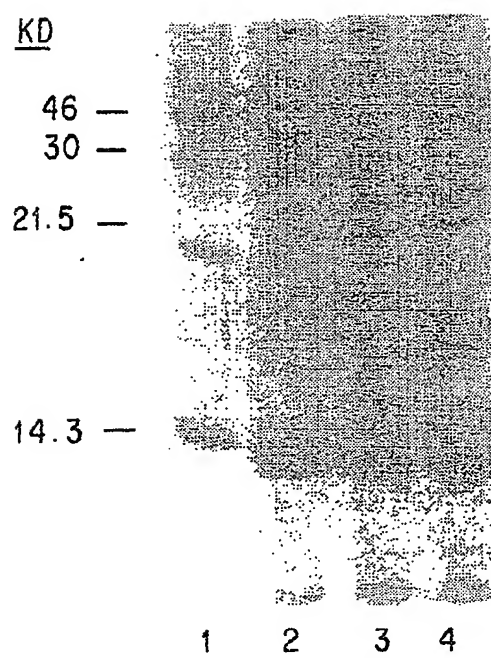
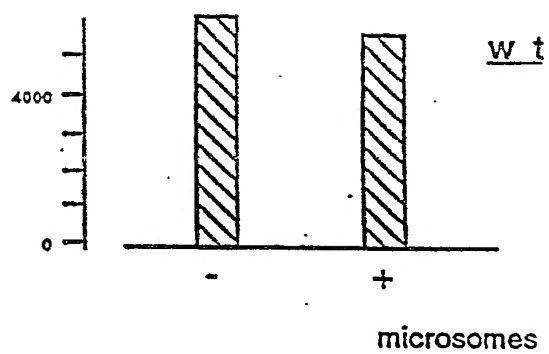


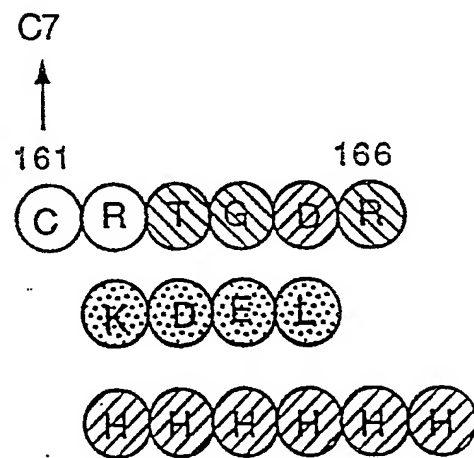
FIG. 13

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- FIGURE 13A -

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C terminus.

- FIGURE 14 -

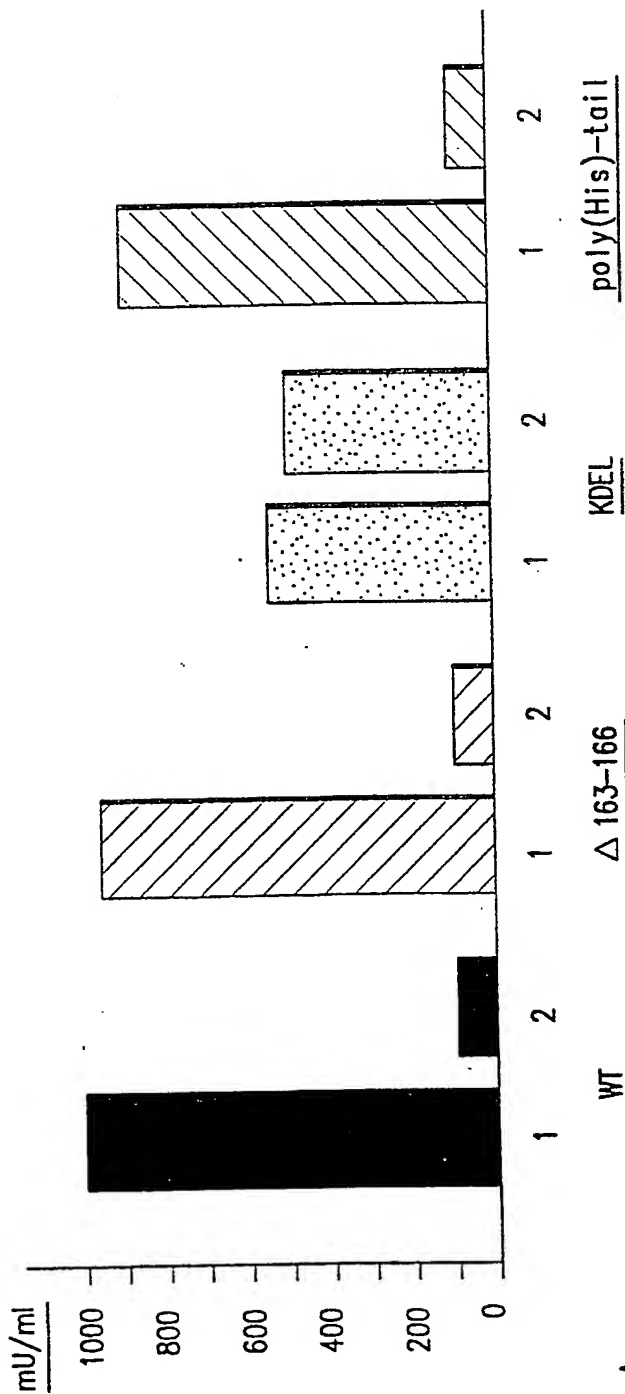


FIG. 14A

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

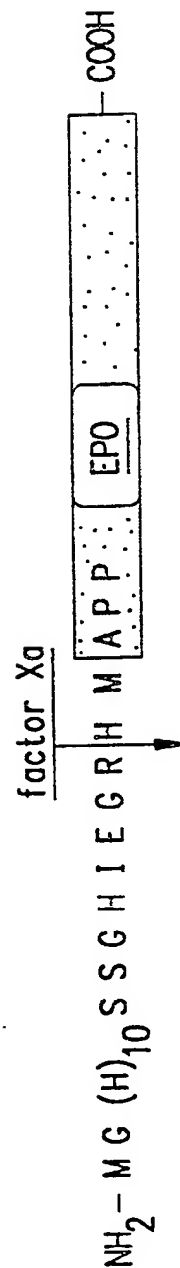


FIG. 15

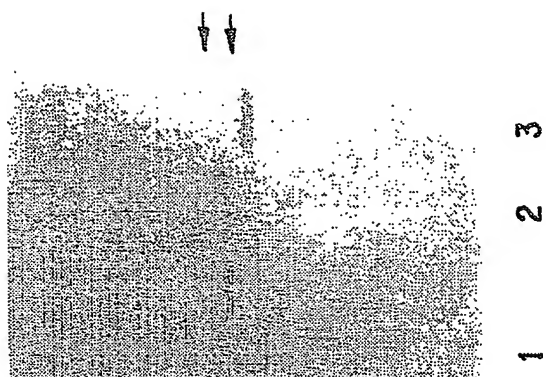


FIG. 15C

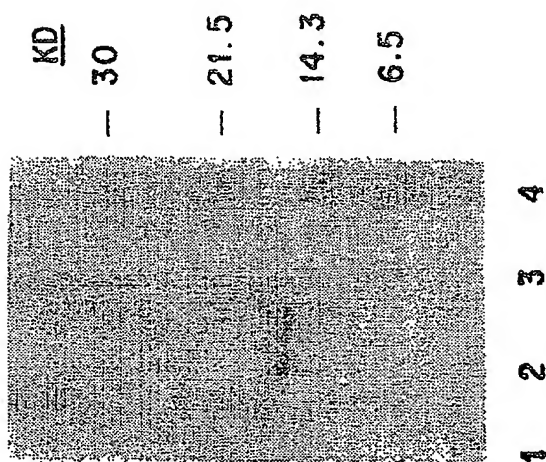


FIG. 15B

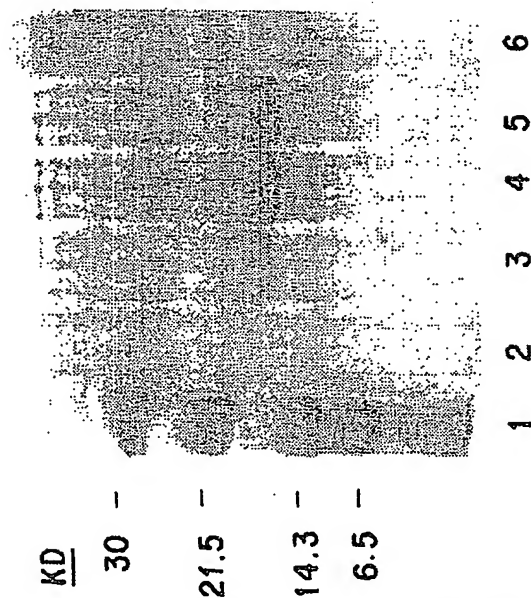


FIG. 15A

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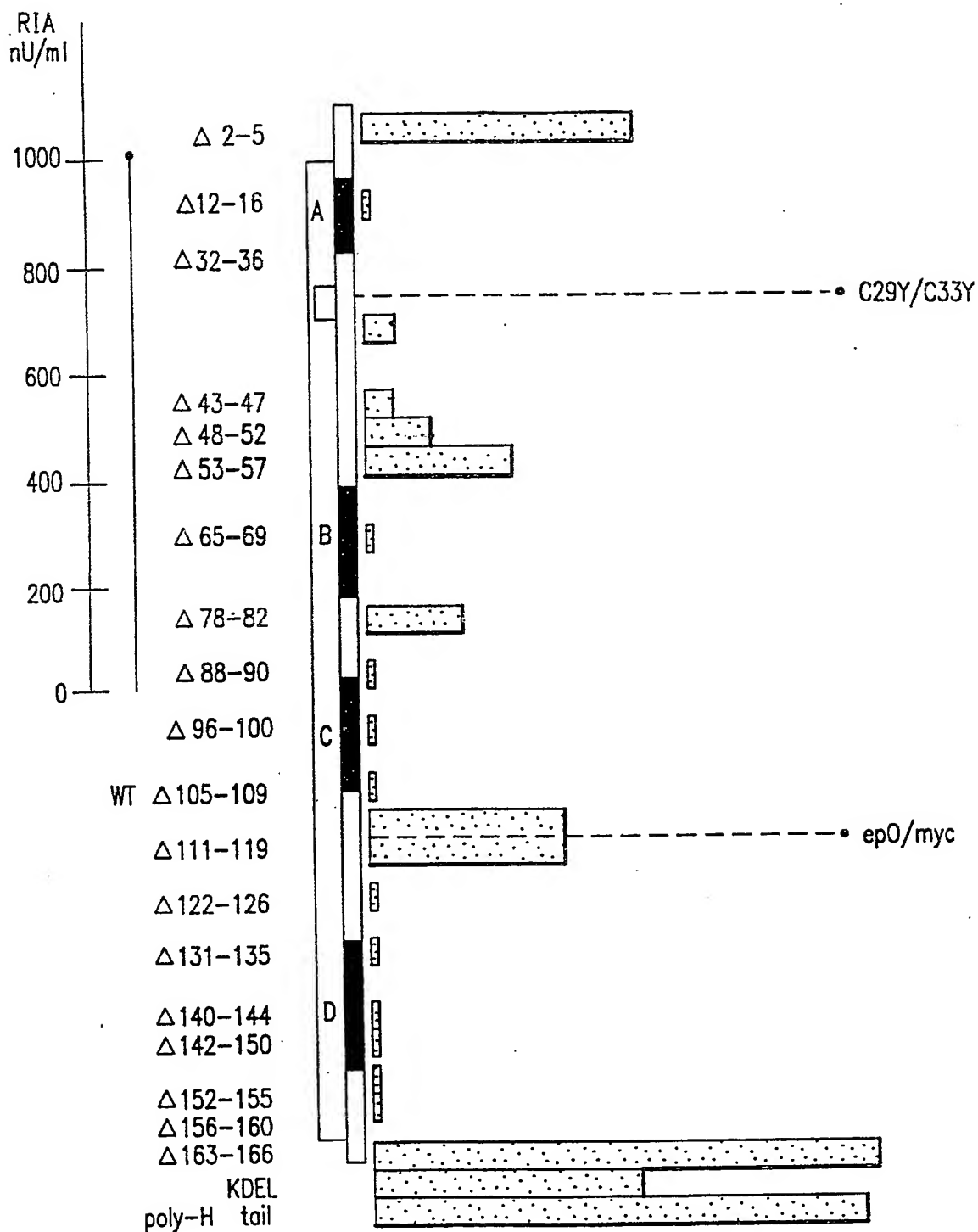
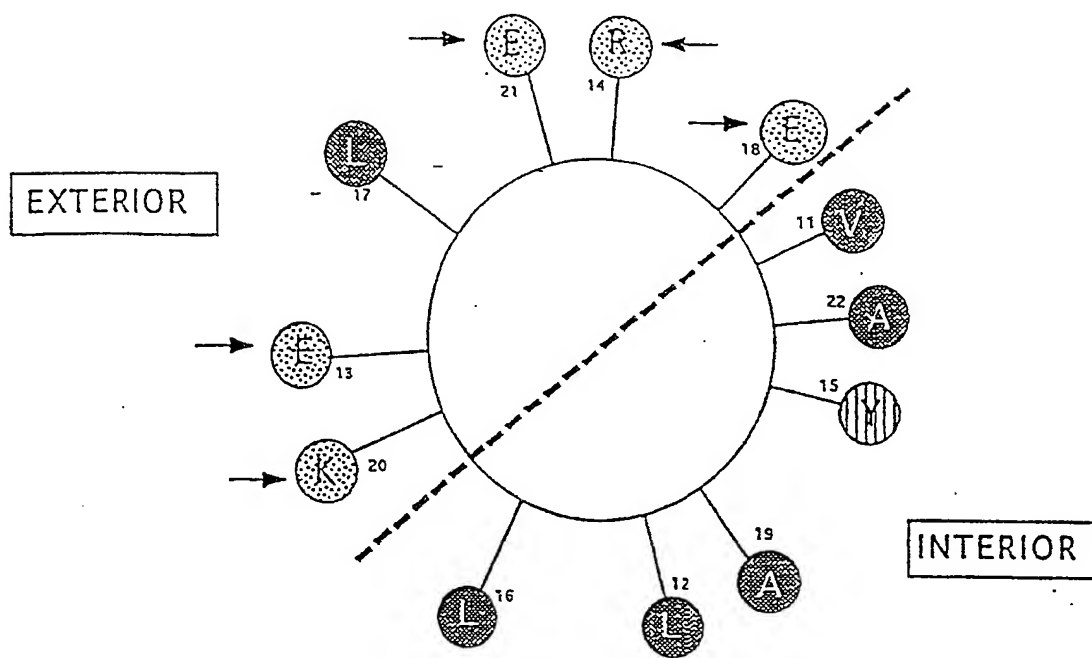
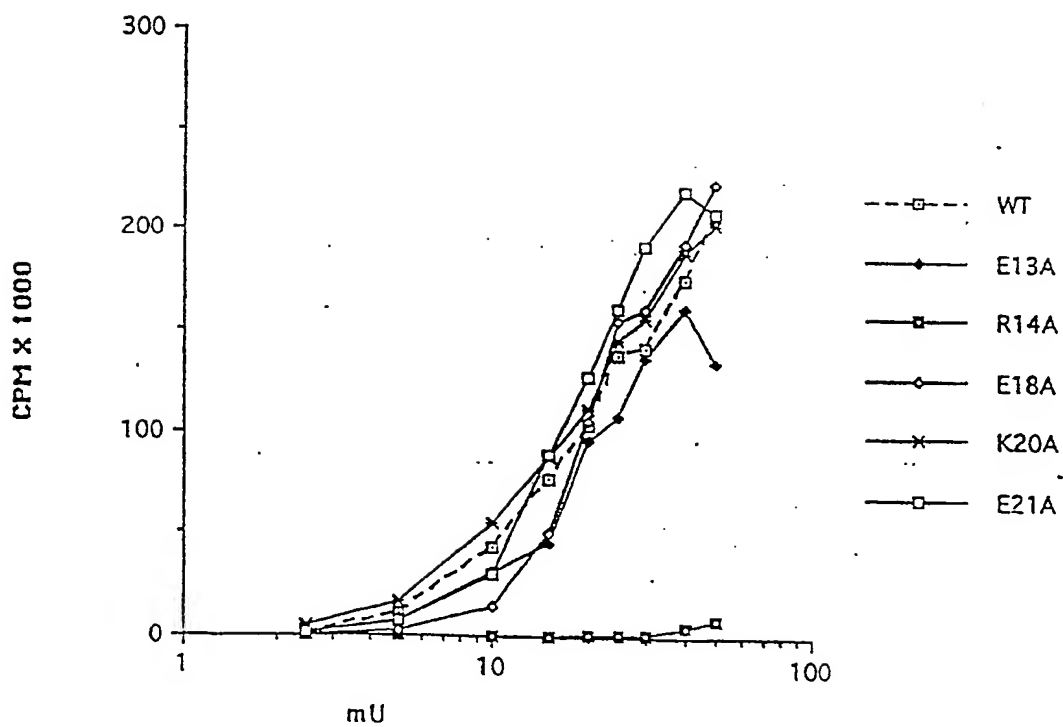


FIG.16

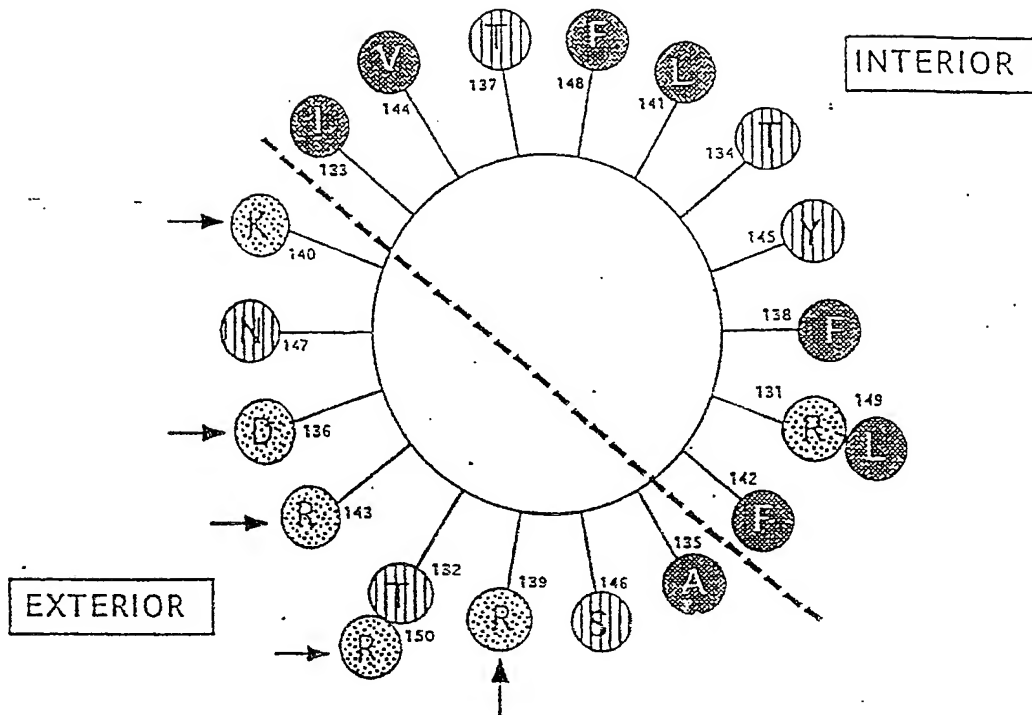
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

A HELIX

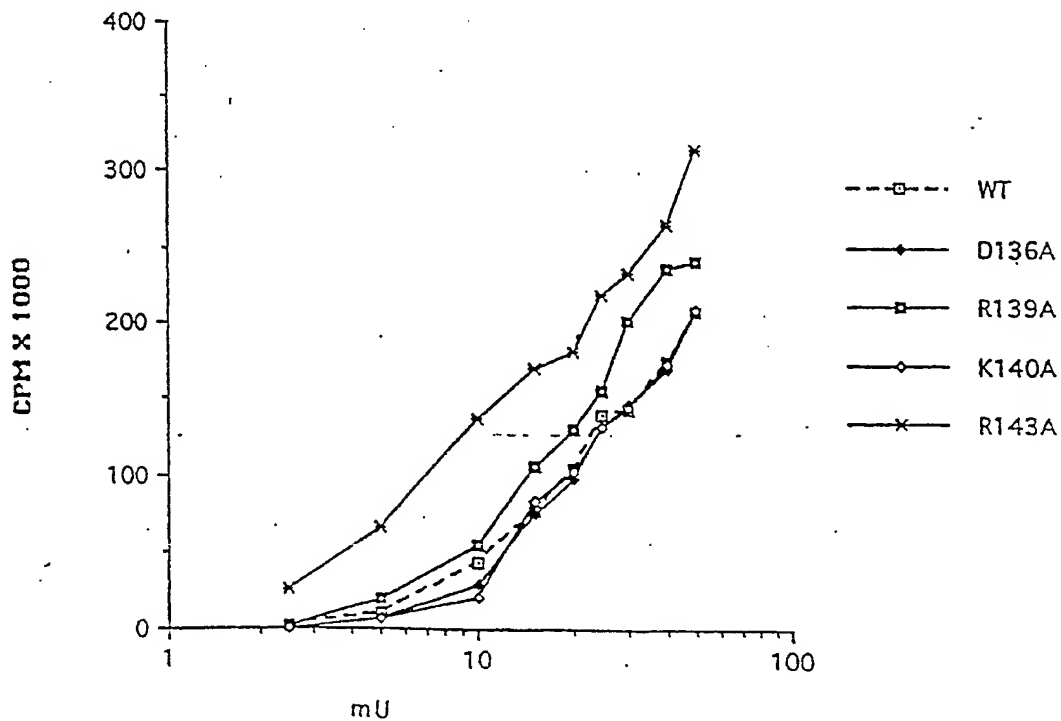
HCD 57



- FIGURE 17 -

D HELIX

HCD 57



- FIGURE 18 -

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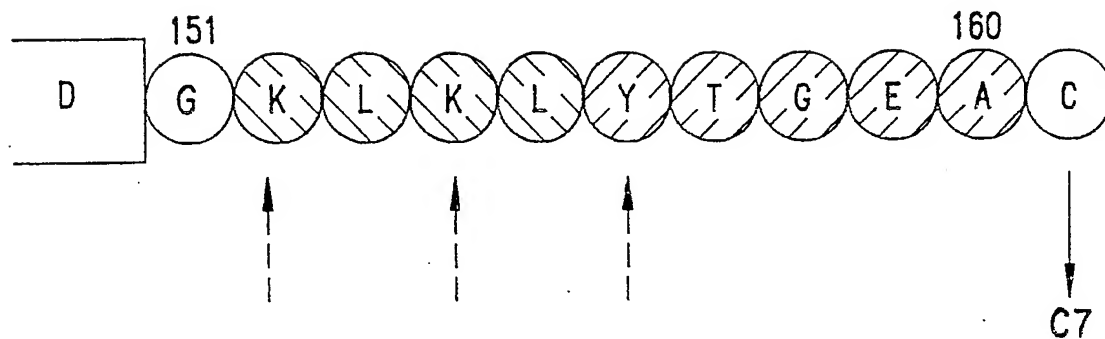


FIG. 19

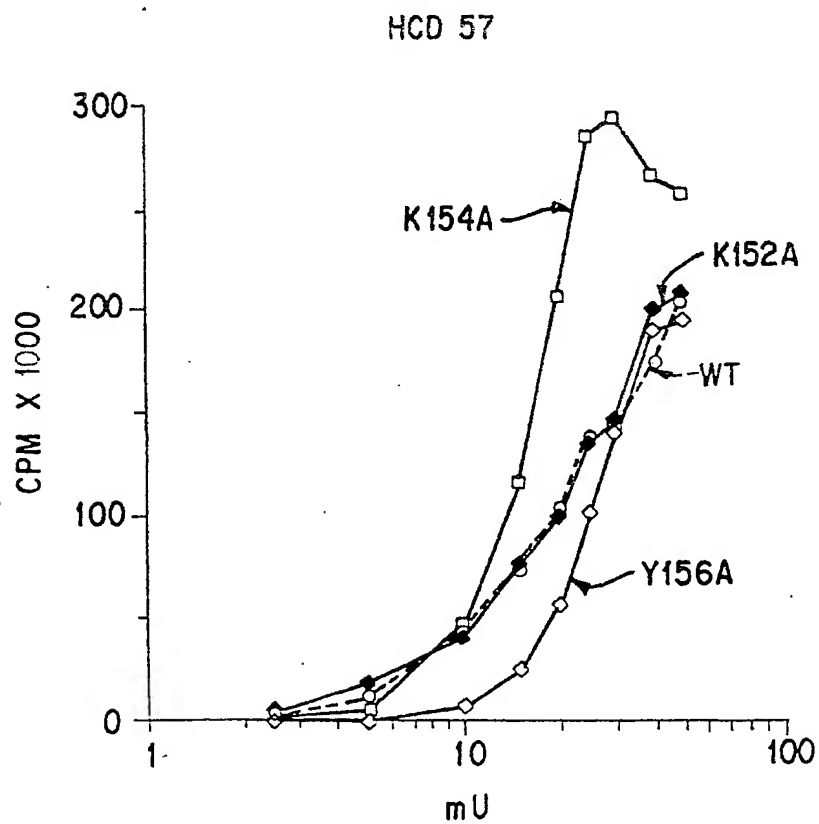


FIG. 19A

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

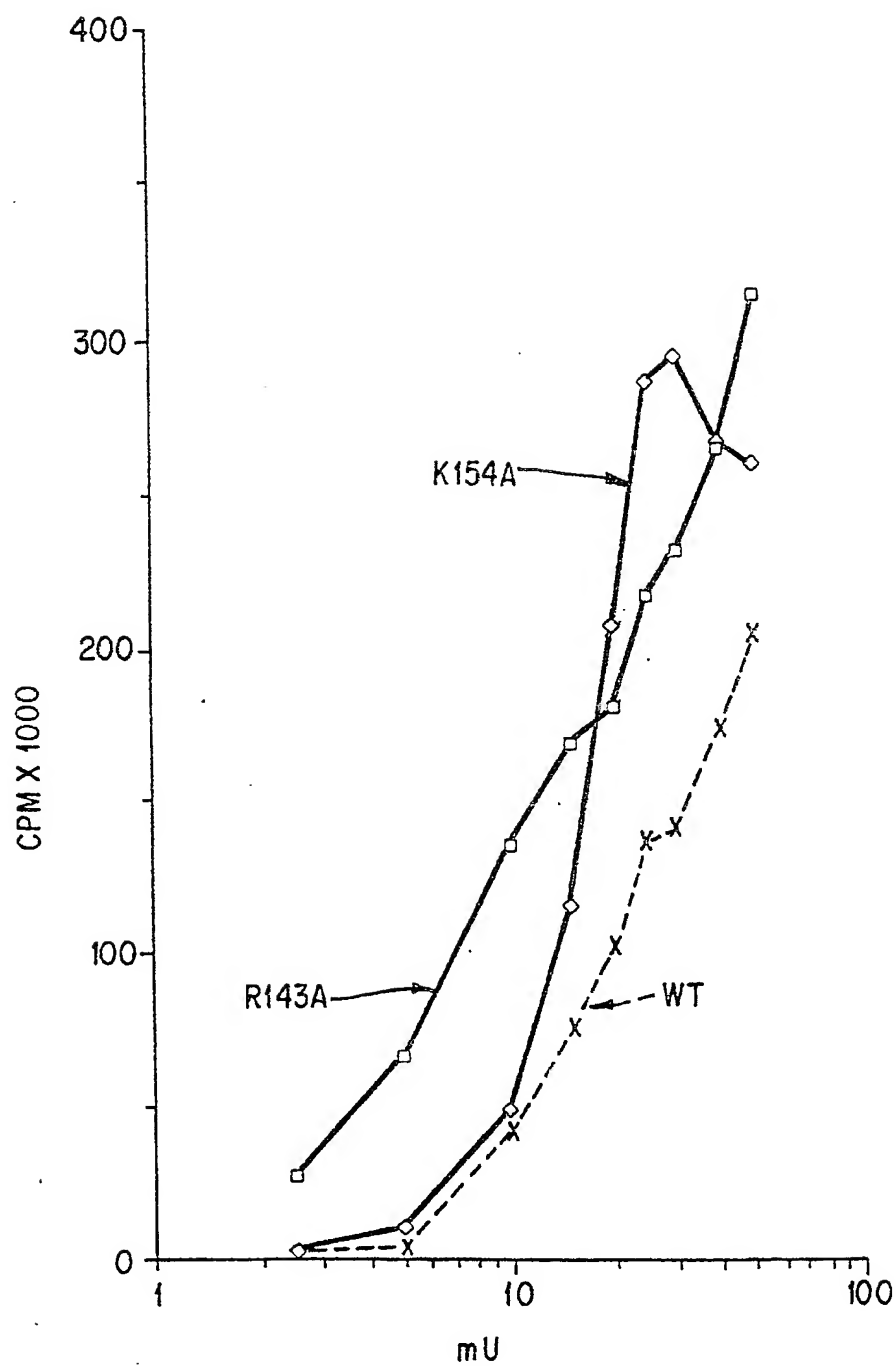


FIG. 20

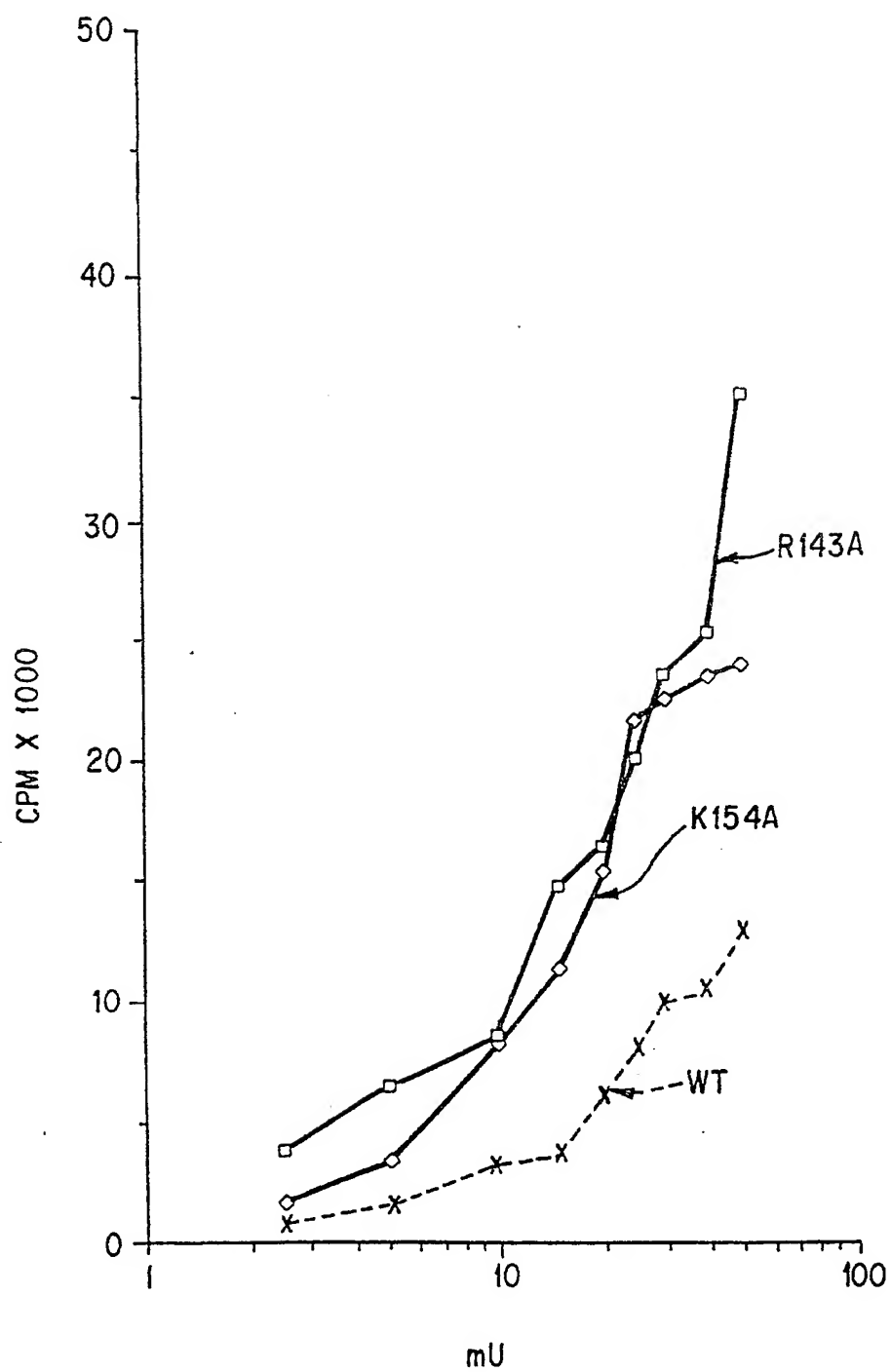


FIG. 21

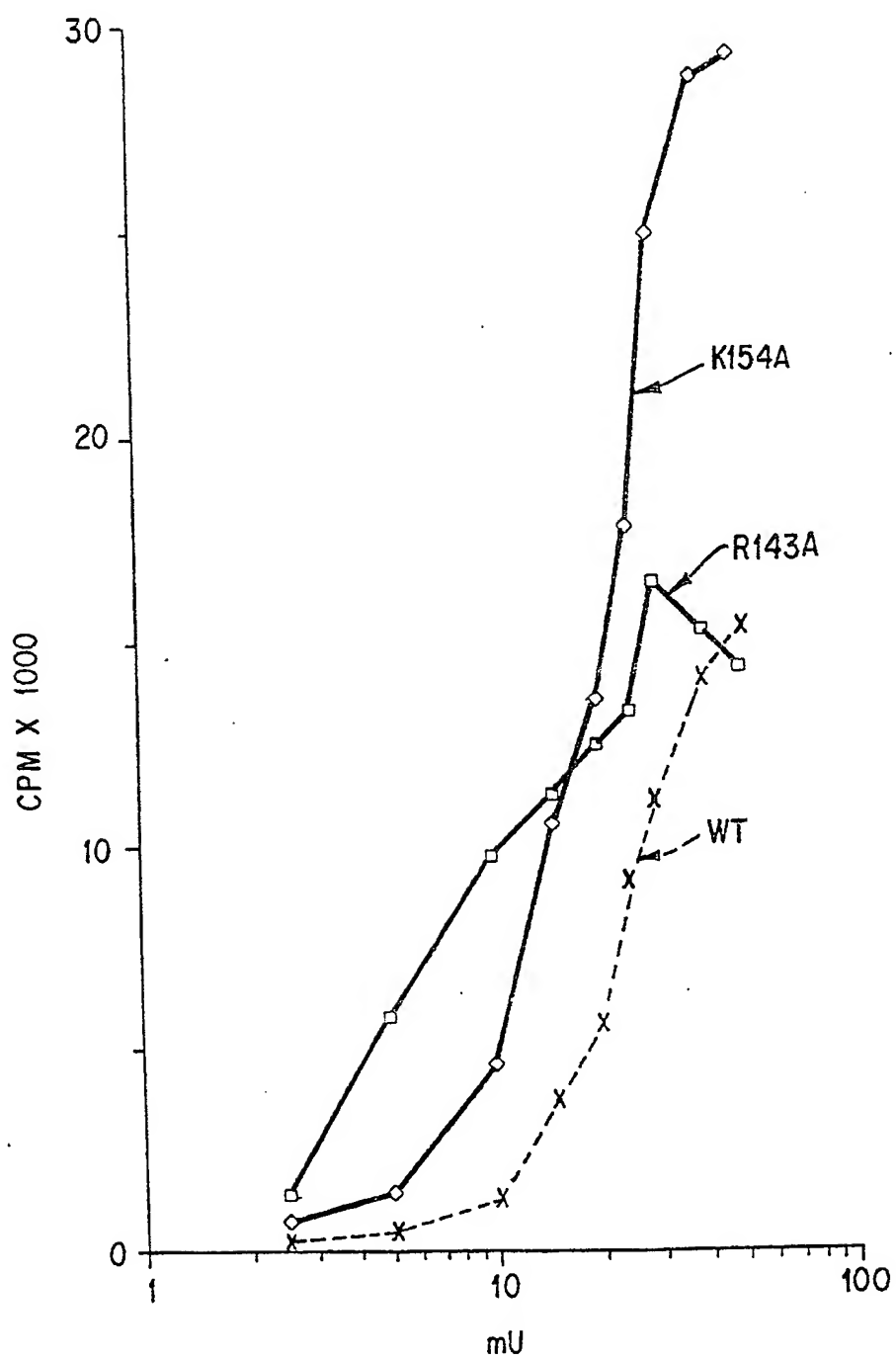


FIG. 22

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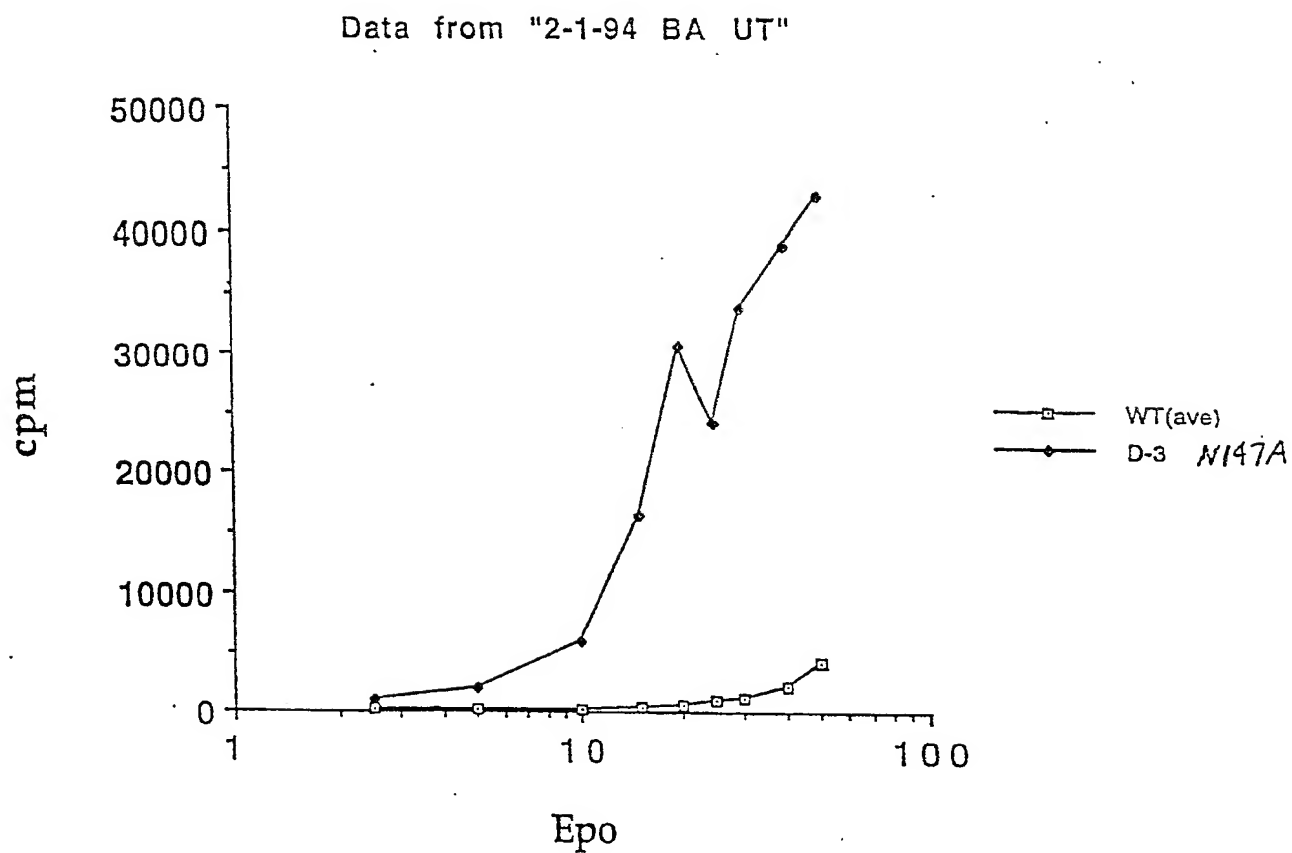


FIGURE 23

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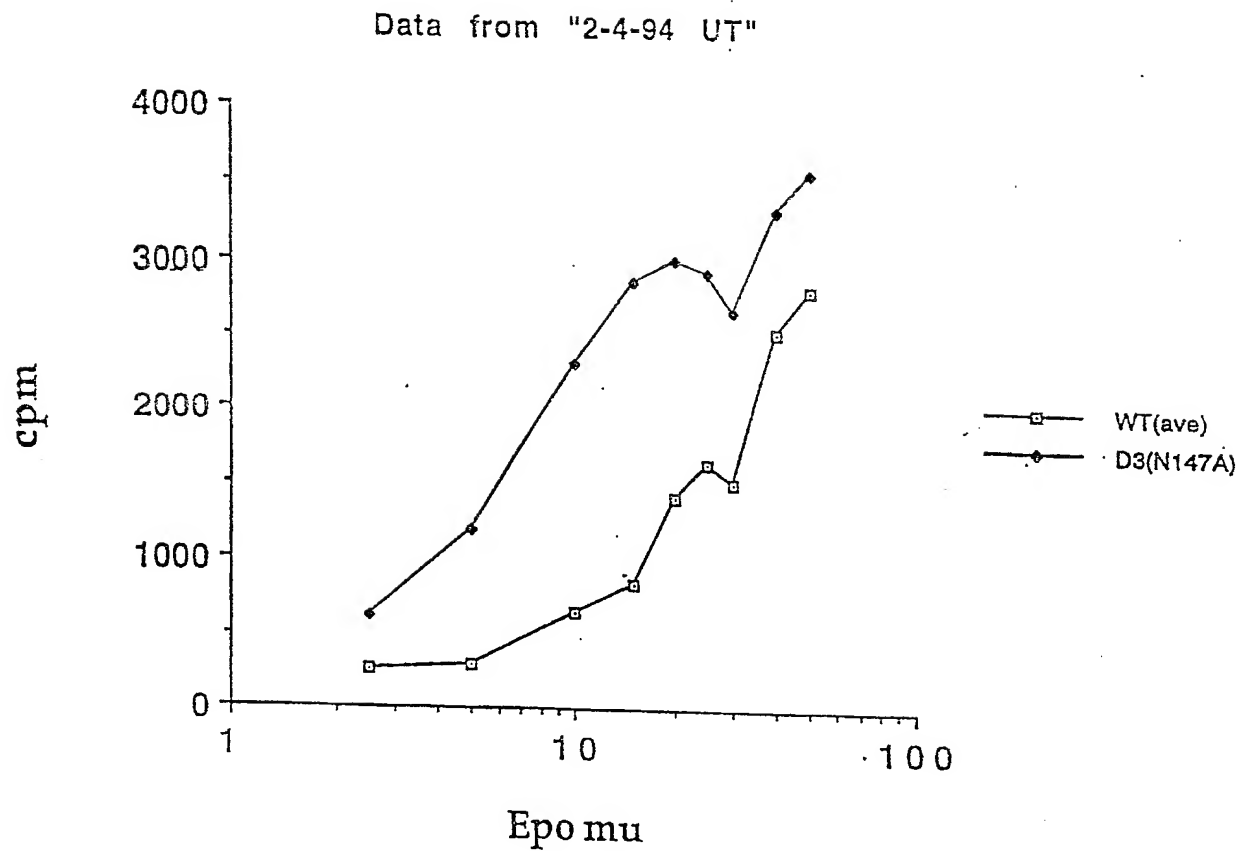


FIGURE 24

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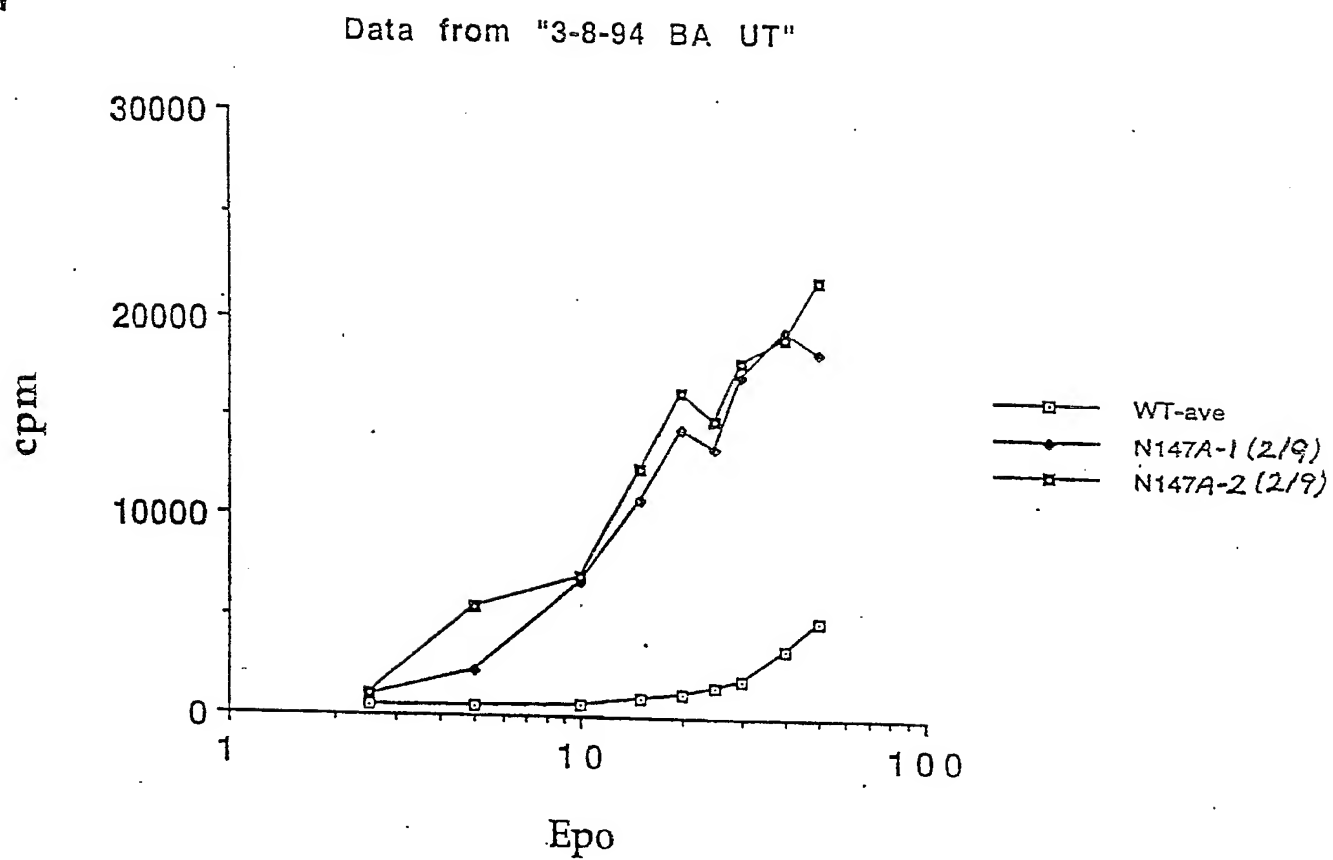


FIGURE 25

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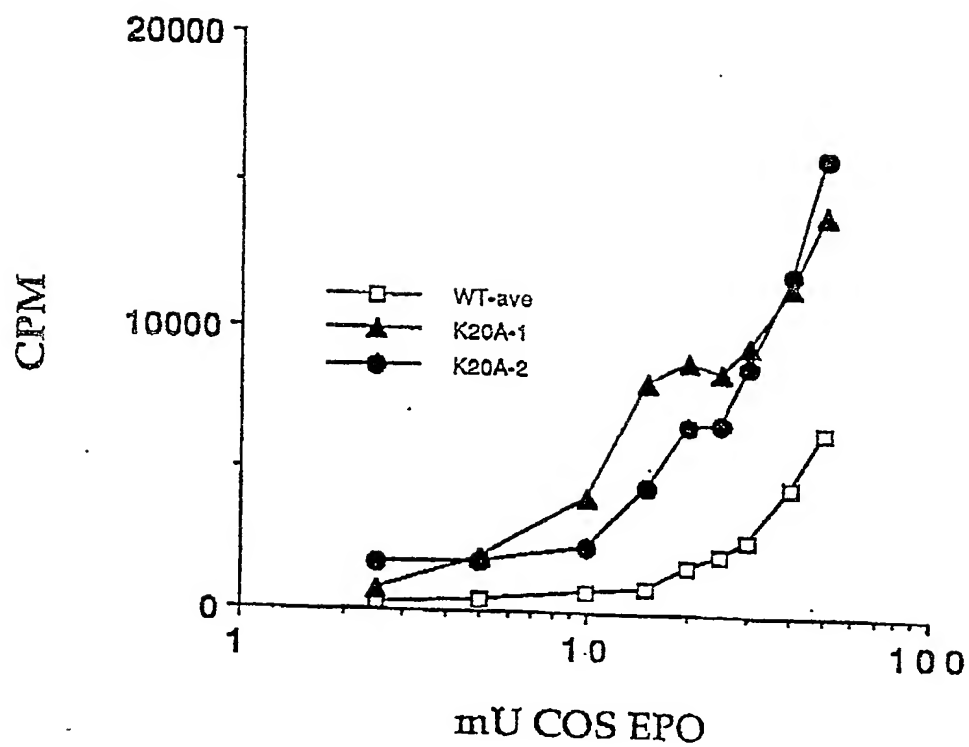


FIGURE 26

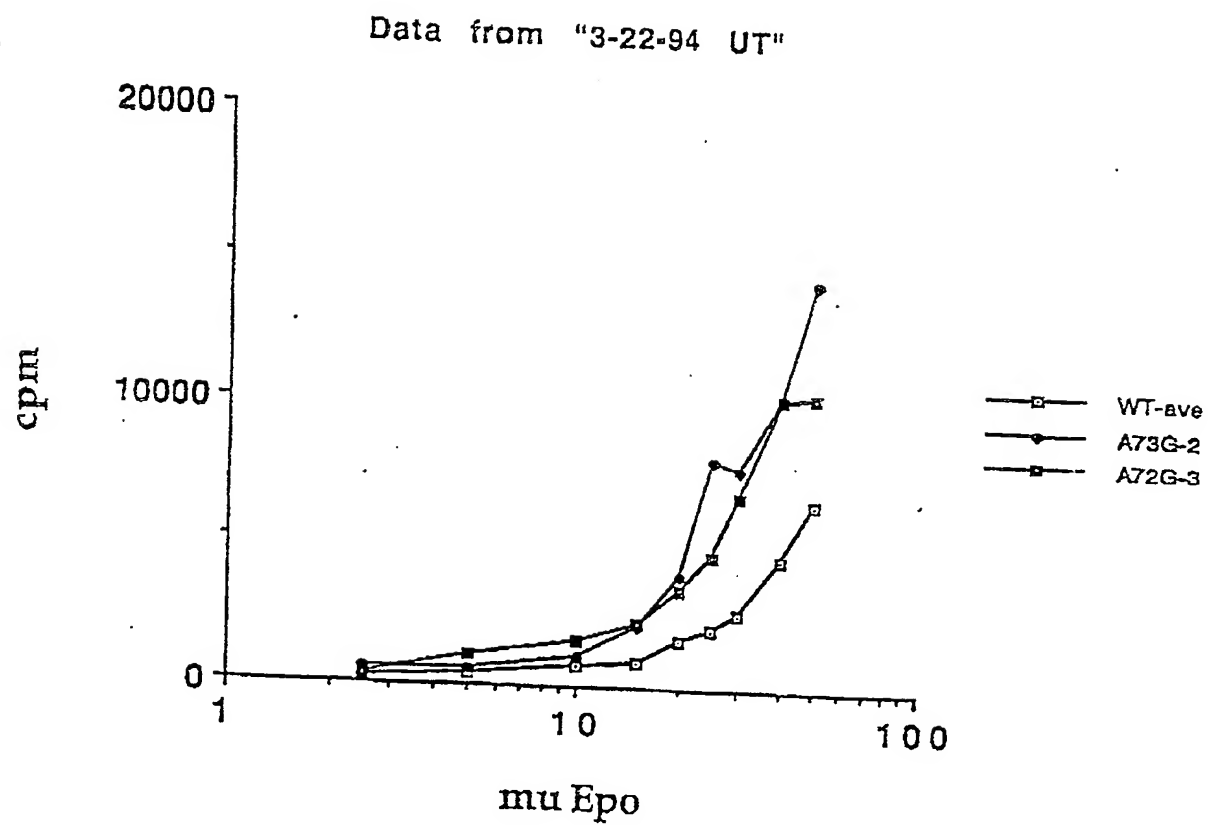
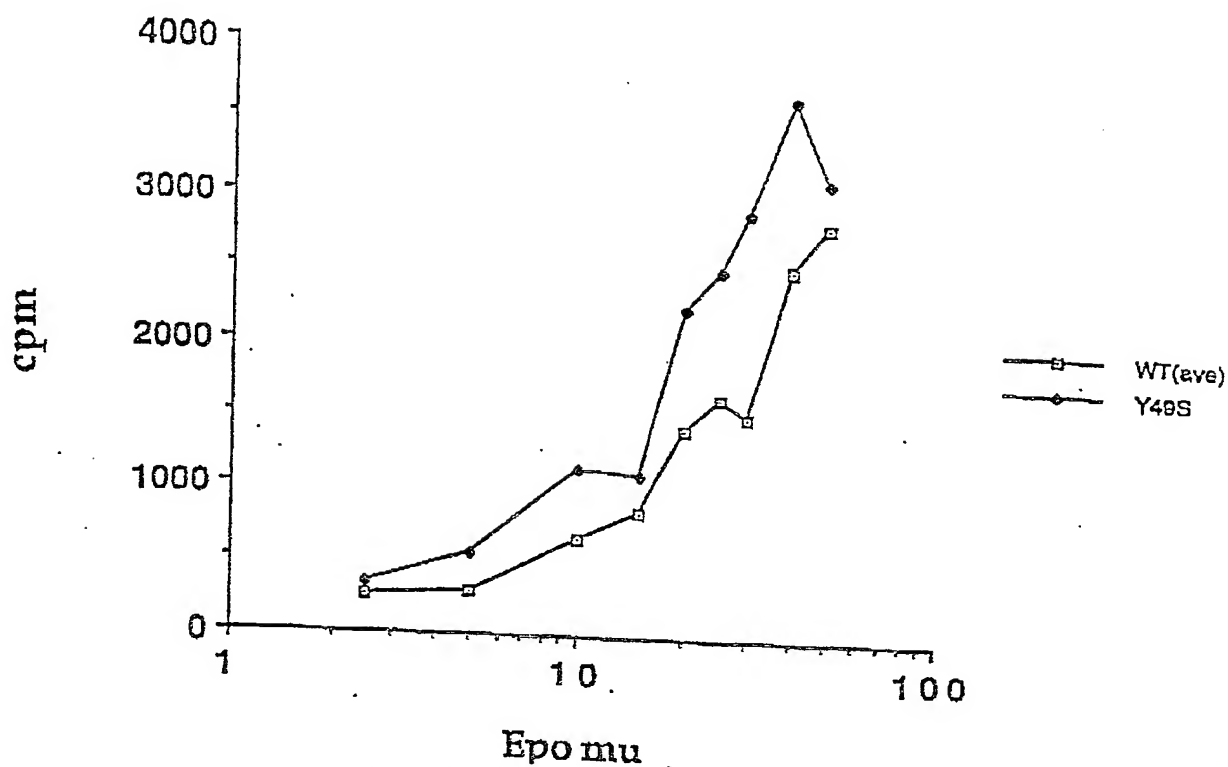


FIGURE 27

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Data from "2-4-94 UT"



Data from "2-4-94 HCD"

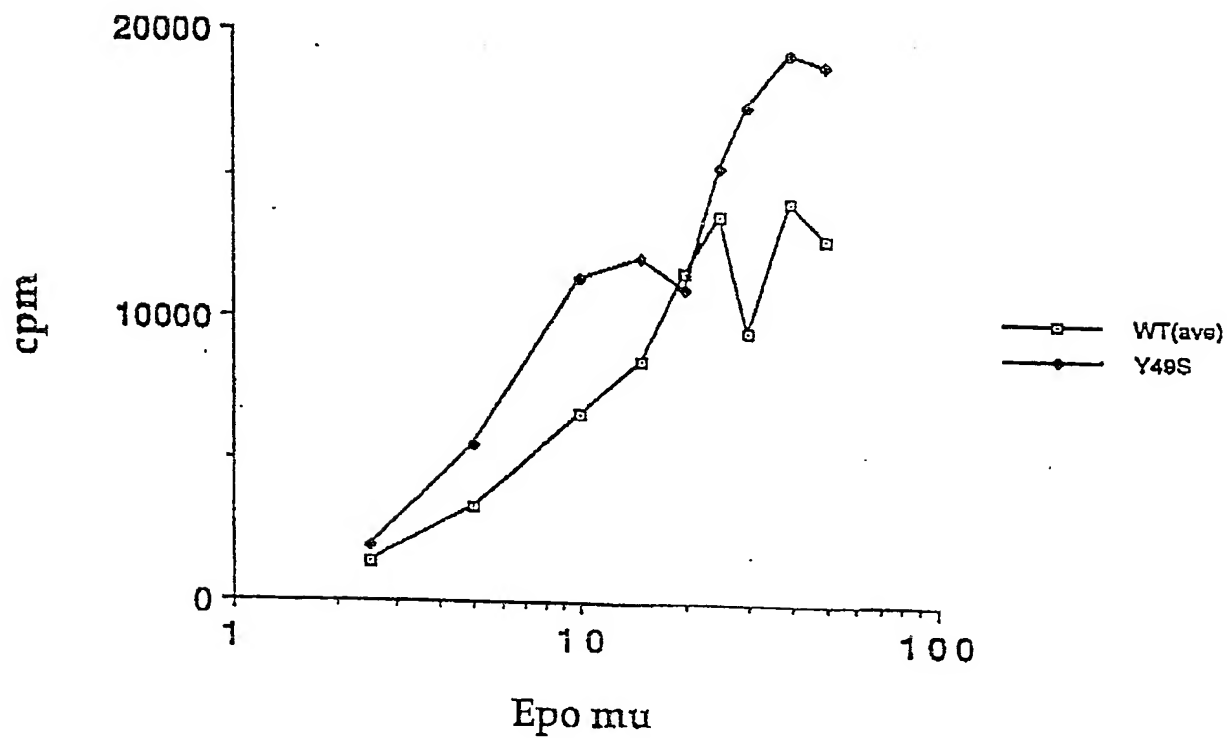


FIGURE 28

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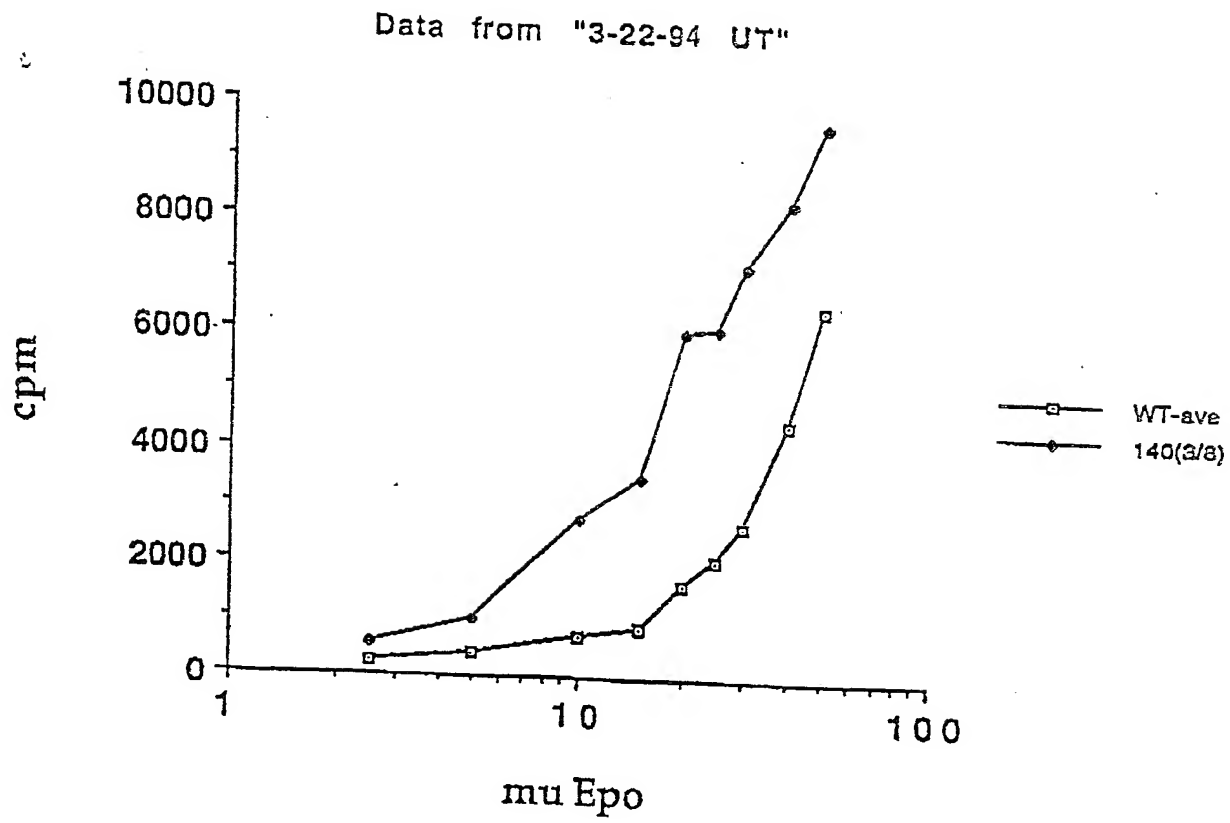
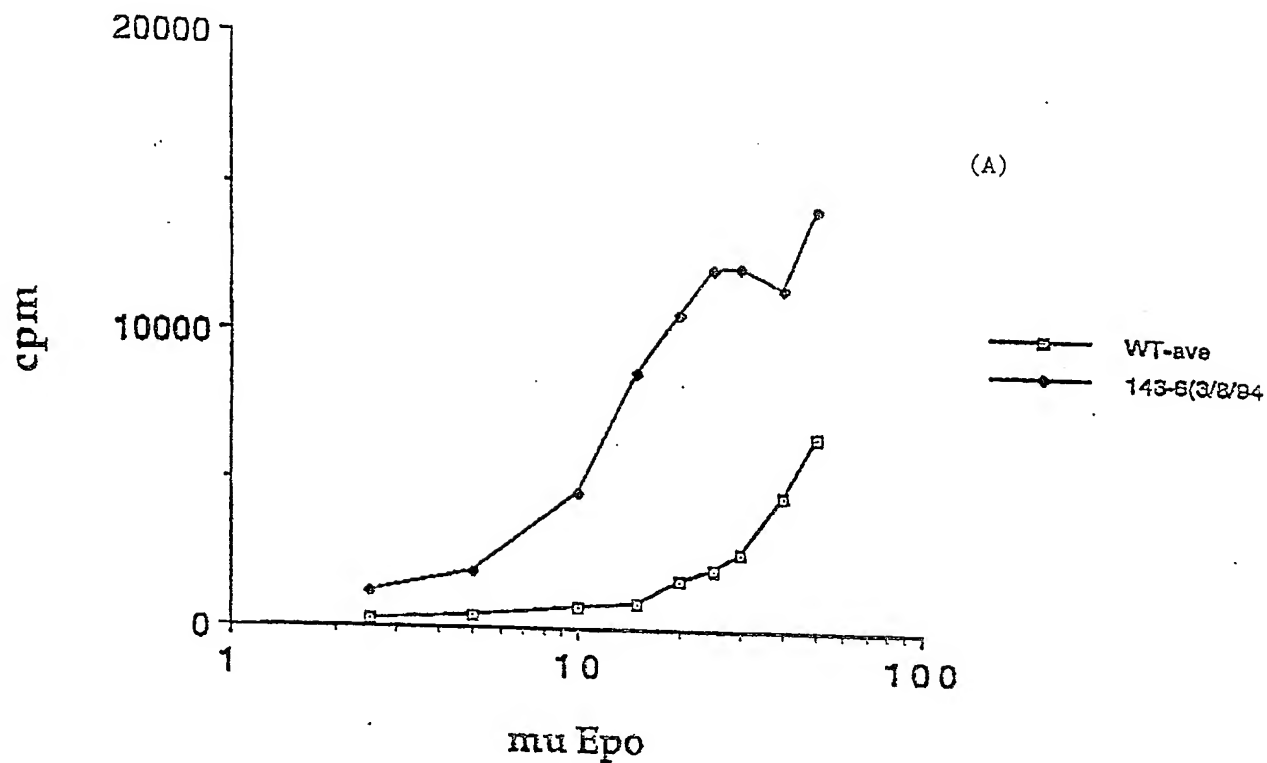


FIGURE 29

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Data from "3-22-94 UT"

Data from "HCD BA 3-28-94"

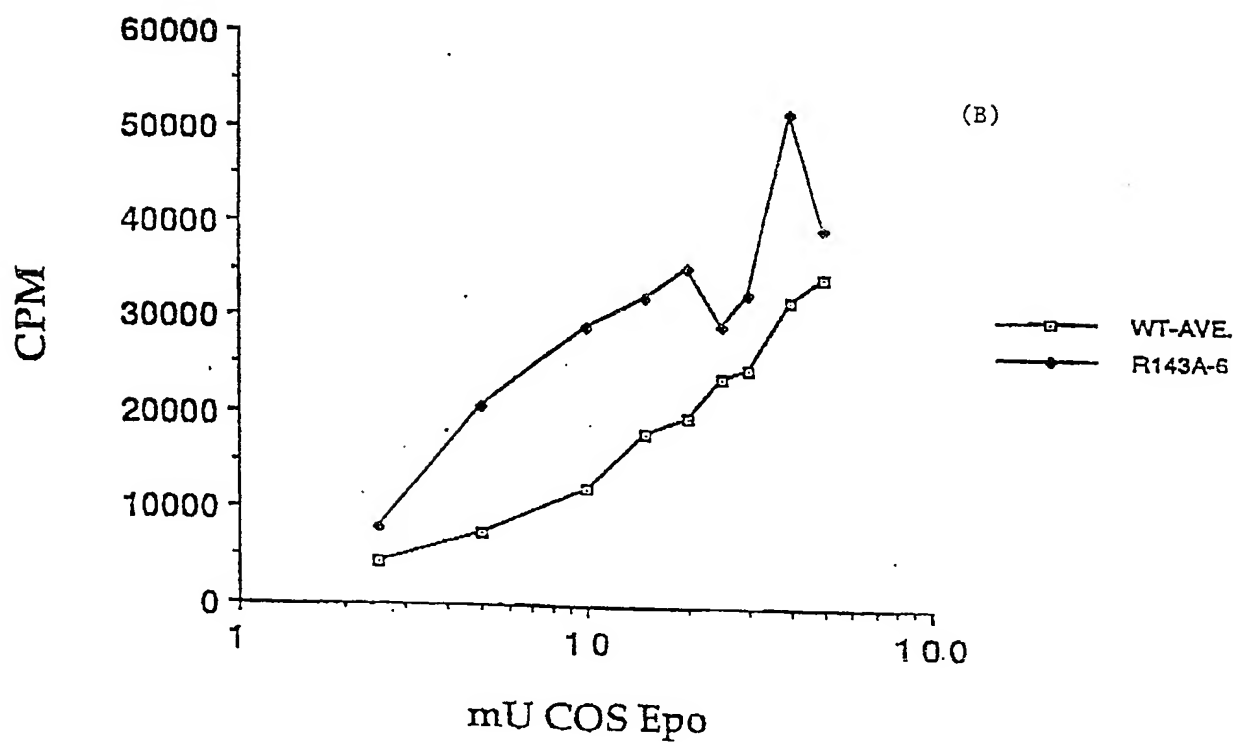


FIGURE 30

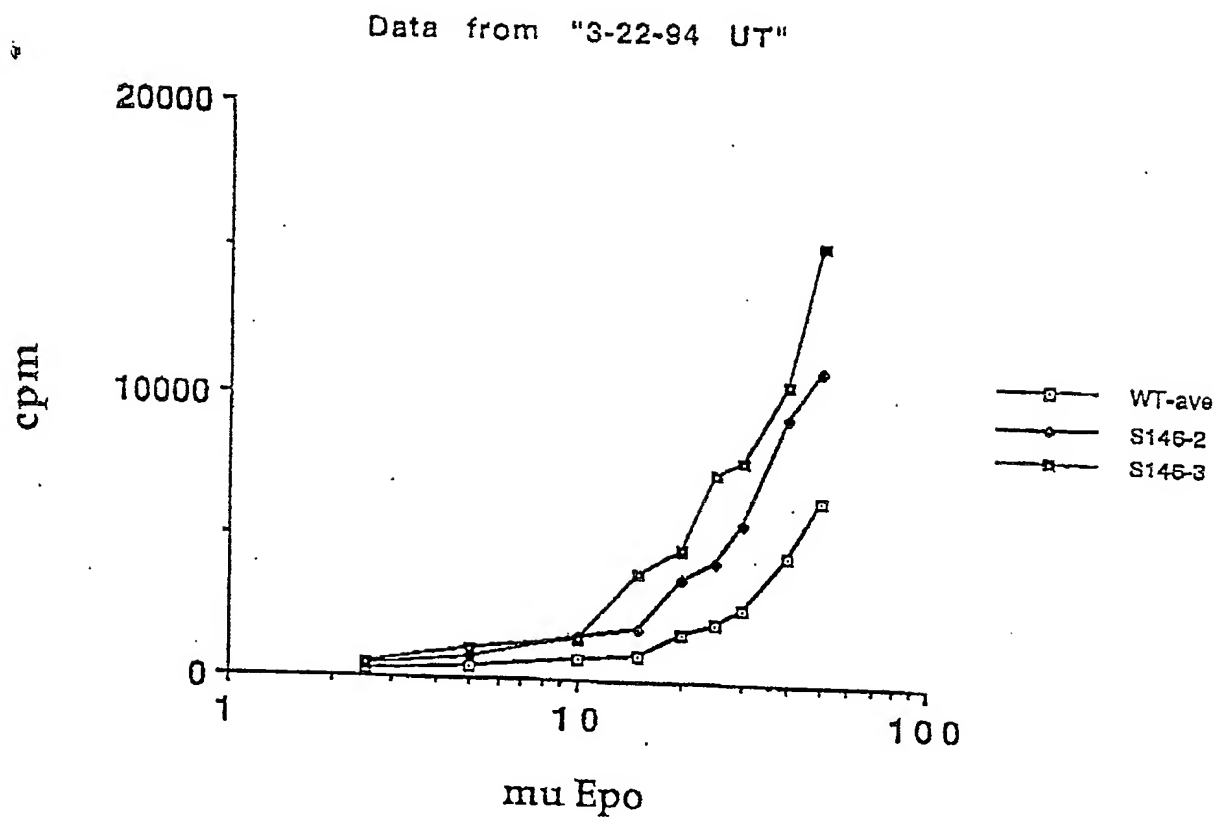


FIGURE 31

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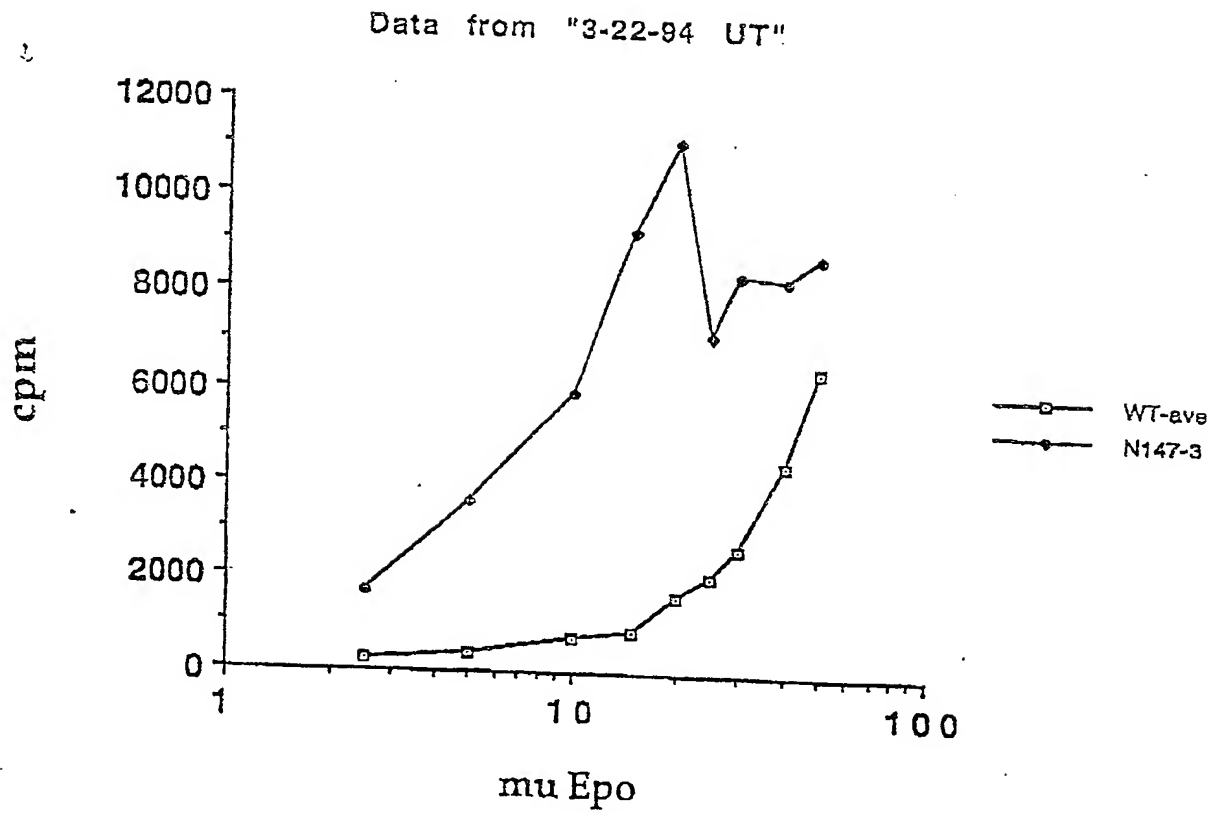


FIGURE 32

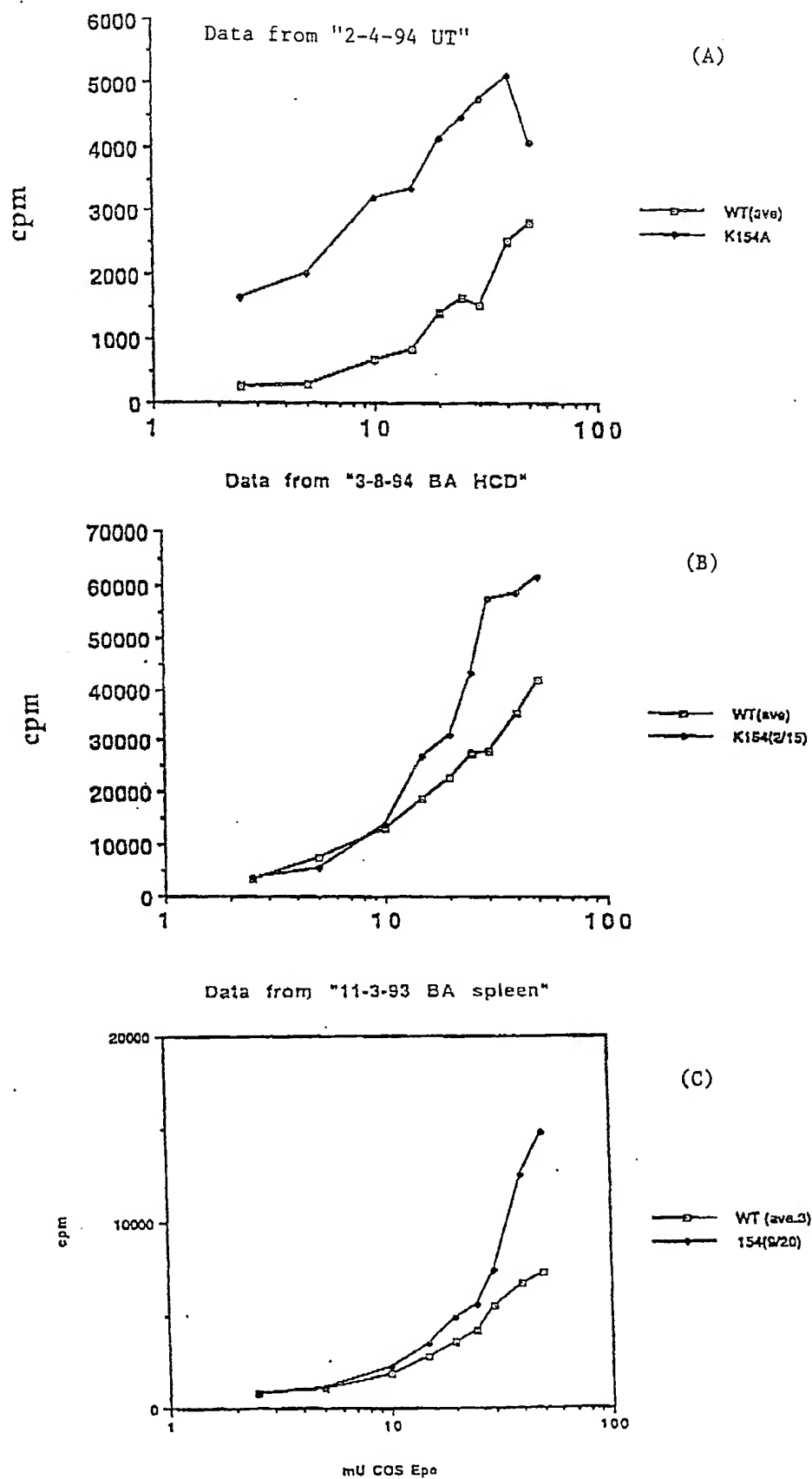


FIGURE 33

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SPECIFIC BIOACTIVITY (% wt h EPO)				
Helix	Mutien	UT7	HCD	Spleen
A	S 9 A	148 \pm 35 [3/3]	123 \pm 13 [3/3]	-
A	R 10 A	91 [1/1]	123 [1/1]	-
A	E 13 A	111, 74 [2/2]	80, 99 [2/2]	-
A	R 14 A	58, 56 [2/2]	2, 30 [2/2]	18, 24 [2/2]
A	R 14 L	91 \pm 8 [4/6]	86 \pm 15 [4/6]	67, 111 [2/2]
A	R 14 E	11 \pm 6 [3/5]	12 \pm 1 [5/3]	17, 17 [2/2]
A	L 17 A	110 [1/1]	95 [1/1]	-
A	E 18 A	70 \pm 17 [3/3]	100, 90 [2/2]	-
A	K 20 A	252 \pm 81 [4/4]	103 \pm 21 [4/4]	-
A	E 21 A	99, 69 [2/2]	50 [1/1]	-
A-B	C 29 Y / C 33 Y	75 [1/1]	42 [1/1]	-
A-B	K 45 A	110, 101 [2/2]	100, 100 [2/2]	-
A-B	F 48 S	146, 110 [2/2]	100, 61 [2/2]	-
A-B	Y 49 S	150 \pm 7 [3/3]	146, 138 [2/2]	-
A-B	A 50 S	128, 92 [2/2]	140, 37 [2/2]	-
A-B	W 51 S	101, 78 [2/2]	89 \pm 7 [3/3]	-
A-B	K 52 S	99, 90 [2/2]	99, 88 [2/2]	-
B	Q 59 A	156, 125 [1/2]	130, 134 [1/2]	-
B	E 62 A	101, 85 [2/2]	63, 78 [2/2]	82, 111 [2/2]
B	W 64 A	102, 112 [2/2]	87, 143 [2/2]	90, 107 [2/2]
B	Q 65 A	96 [1/1]	140 [1/1]	99 [1/1]
B	G 66 A	130 [1/1]	103 [1/1]	85 [1/1]
B	L 69 A	94 [1/1]	84 [1/1]	-
B	S 71 A	64 [1/1]	130 [1/1]	85 [1/1]
B	E 72 A	NS	-	-
B	A 73 G	242 \pm 25 [2/3]	104 [1/1]	-
B	R 76 A	109 [1/1]	138 [1/1]	-

FIG.34

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Helix	Mutein	UT7	HCD	Spleen
C	Q 92 A	112 [1/1]	98, 95 [2/2]	113, 91 [2/2]
C	L 93 A	123, 126 [2/2]	127, 95 [2/2]	-
C	H 94 A	NS	-	-
C	D 96 A	NS	-	-
C	K 97 A	84 \pm 9 [2/4]	77 \pm 27 [2/3]	94 [1/1]
C	S 100 A	98, 85 [2/2]	131 [1/1]	104 [1/1]
C	G 101 A	166 \pm 52 [3/3]	146 \pm 26 [3/4]	73, 152 [2/2]
C	R 103 A	3 \pm 3 [3/5]	7 \pm 1 [2/3]	6 [1/1]
C	S 104 A	114 \pm 28 [2/4]	35 \pm 17 [2/3]	-
C	T 106 A	120 [1/1]	108 [1/1]	-
C-D	L 108 A	158 \pm 41 [2/4]	48 \pm 6 [2/4]	12, 52 [2/2]
D	D 136 A	108, 114 [2/2]	88 \pm 20 [3/3]	-
D	R 139 A	171, 91 [2/2]	120, 109 [2/2]	90, 131 [1/2]
D	K 140 A	189 \pm 30 [3/3]	110 \pm 19 [3/3]	-
D	R 143 A	276 \pm 85 [3/3]	150 \pm 27 [3/3]	-
D	S 146 A	198, 269 [1/2]	58, 110 [1/2]	-
D	N 147 A	457 \pm 185 [3/6]	115 \pm 22 [5/6]	-
D	R 150 A	181 \pm 94 [3/4]	92 \pm 28 [3/4]	28, 64 [1/2]
D	G 151 A	11 \pm 4 [2/3]	6 \pm 2 [2/3]	-
D	K 152 A	89, 73 [1/2]	46, 20 [1/2]	16, 35 [1/2]
3'D	L 153 A	95 [1/1]	83 [1/1]	46 [1/2]
3'D	K 154 A	175 \pm 60 [3/4]	185 \pm 84 [3/5]	82, 157 [1/2]
3'D	L 155 A	95, 128 [2/2]	115 [1/1]	40, 98 [2/2]
3'D	Y 156 A	105 [1/1]	65 \pm 12 [3/3]	-
3'D	T 157 A	86, 104 [2/2]	89, 91 [2/2]	102, 104 [2/2]
3'D	G 158 A	84, 109 [2/2]	94, 89 [2/2]	77, 139 [2/2]
3'D	E 159 A	89, 97 [2/2]	101 \pm 10 [2/3]	33, 96 [2/2]

FIG.34A

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